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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
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Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coasts, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No 54,695.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Apl.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOORA	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
1st May	SALSETTE	6000		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7538	MARMORA	10509
15th "	SALSETTE	6000		
22nd "	EGYPT	7918	INDIA	7911
29th "	SALSETTE	6000		
5th June	ARABIA	7903	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	SALSETTE	6000		
19th "	OCEANA	6910	MOOLTAN	9651
26th "	NUBIA	6898		
3rd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	NUBIA	6898		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10612
31st "	EGYPT	7918		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9508
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
PRAGA	4 000	G. Gillmeister	16th Apr. 1909
KOSSUTH	5 423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4 229	M. Dabovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4 750	P. Radonich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
VORWAERTS	5,9 10	B. Reinarz	27th Apr. 1909
AUSTRIA	7,5 6 8	B. Cobol	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

First and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 36 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first to Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	H. Nitsche	24th April 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
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Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Gannon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

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FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
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ALTERATIVE PILLS
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OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
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FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via. about
LHASA	3,171	Mon 19th Apr.	11 a.m.	P D & O*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur 15th Apr.	9 a.m.	Ootch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 16th Apr.	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Ootch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S.S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, 19th Apr. sailing at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadir, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Apr. calling at (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo as through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, sailing on or about 10th Apl.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
13th April, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. 1909.
DUMBEA	5,688	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Rigaler	10th June "
SALAZIE	4147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	9,358	X	2nd Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	23rd Apl. 1909.
VILLE de la CIOTA	6,378	Barillon	21st May "

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD
Albert Building Hornby Road, Agent,

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.
BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Manchini	15th Apr. 1909.
D. BALDINO	4,500	D. Macarini	15th May 1909
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909.

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	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 161
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Apr. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belotto	17th May 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th June 1909.

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Subject to alterations.

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This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by science for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Theraplon, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Koux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed rou in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Theraplon, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Theraplon may be obtained in England direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Field Advertiser*, Kimberley.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
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HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
Capital paid up ..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,468,244·55
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnun drai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,99,999 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Asuna-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Moji	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Moukden (Mukden)	Tientsin
Haikow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hanakin	Newchwang	Tokyo
Hongkong	New York	
Kobe	Osaka	
London	Ryotun (Port Arthur)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,
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Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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Artistic and Distinctive Designs.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,526,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Dutch Settlements).	Saigon.
Bombay	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Karachi.	Kuala Lumpur	Tamsui.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Madras.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Rangoon	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Colombo	Manila	New York.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods as rates to be ascertained as applied to.

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Gauge days—10-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
J. GREIG,
AGENT.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL FCS. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL ..... £ 6,000,000
SURPLUS ..... £ 796,815

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK
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L. COMBE,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers*
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YOKOLO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Circular Notes issued, Bills purchased, and every description of Exchange and Banking business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
ORIENTAL GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Aden (Bamp.)
Madras.	Chittagong	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Dawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

THE ATTENTION OF JURYMEN is directed to the PRELIMINARY JURY LISTS published in the "Government Gazette" of the 8th instant.

Suggestions for alterations or corrections in the said Lists should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown or the Undersigned, before the 22nd instant.

H. E. P. PROCTER,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
Bombay, 13th April, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
S. C. COURT SUIT NO. 13693 OF 1908.

In JIVA LOOMA, 2 JETHA JIVAN, 3, GULABCHAND JIVA, 4 VARDHICHAND JIVA trading as LOOMBA KHUSAL and Co.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

1 MAHOMED HAROON, 2 RAMJOO HAROON SONS, 3 HURBAI, WIDOW, HEIRS and legal representatives of the late Memon HAROON KHAMISSA, the former two being minors by their Mother and Guardian ad litem, the said HURBAI, widow; and 4 GULAM HUSEIN HAJI MOOSA in his personal capacity .....Defendants.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 2nd day of March, 1909, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the Plaintiffs above-named, all the right, title and interest of the first three defendants Mahomed Haroon, Ramjoo Haroon and Hurbai, widow, heirs and legal representatives of the late Memon Haroon Khamisea, in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kolbhat Wadi, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 115 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 44, and bounded on the east by the property of Mess. Solicitor, on the west by the property of Bhandari Ganpat, bearing No. 46, on the north by a common passage, and on the south by the vacant land belonging to one Parsee.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before the 20th day of April, 1909, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges. Dated this 20th day of March, 1909.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE.

TO all concerned, MY WIFE, PANSY MILLICENT LUCIE, having left my protection without my permission,

This is to give notice that I will not be held responsible for any DEBTS whatever, contracted by her.

B. HOWARD.

BYCULLA, 12TH APRIL 1909.

THE SUN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Sun Mills, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Chargh Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1909, at 4-30 O'clock in the afternoon (S. T.), when the resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 27th day of March, 1909, will be submitted for confirmation as special Resolutions.—Dated the 2nd day of April, 1909.

By Order of the Board,
PAREKH & Co.,
Agents.

No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of April, 1909, at 5 P. M. (Standard Time), after the Twenty-sixth Ordinary General Meeting, for the purpose of considering and (if thought fit) passing the Resolutions mentioned in the circular posted to the Shareholders.

Should the above Resolutions be duly passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation a subsequent meeting of which notice will be given in due course.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
A. G. DOVEY,
Managers, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st March, 1909.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 14th April, 1909, at 3-45 p.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1909.

II. To approve of the appointment of Mr. W. Lang, as Auditor in place of Mr. C. L. Weber, deceased.

III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Directors
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 6th April, 1909.

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, (SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 14th April 1909 at 3-30 P. M. (Standared Time) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To approve of the appointment of Mr. W. Lang as Auditor in place of Mr. C. L. Weber, deceased.

V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th April to the 27th April, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 6th April, 1909.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay), having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Wentwood," 54, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

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OF
CHAMBER MUSIC

WILL BE GIVEN BY
SIGNOR O. SAVINI.
Kindly assisted by Mrs. BEN HICK and others.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

WEDNESDAY, 14TH APRIL, 1909,
AT 9-30 P.M.
AT THE Y. M. C. A. CONCERT HALL.

PROGRAMME.

1. Piano Quintett .....(1st and 2nd movements)...Cesar Franck.
2. String Quartett ...(a) Andante Cantabile ...Tschaikowsky
   (b) Minuet ... ...Boccherini.
3. Violin Sonata ....(1st movement.) Op. 13 ..Grieg.
4. Small String Orchestra* ..Barcarole ....Mancinelli.
5. Ditto .....Le Deluge (Preludi) ....Saint Saens.
6. Piano Solo .....(a) Prelude (Holberg Suite) Grieg.
   (b) March of the Dwarfs }
7. Small String Orchestra, Allegretto ... .O. Savini.

* 4 Violins, 2 Violas, 2 'Celles, double bass with piano accompaniment.

Seats: Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.

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Will give the following
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH INSTANT, 9-30 P. M.

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OPEN AIR PERFORMANCE
A SOLDIER'S LIFE IN THE CANTEEN,
SOLDIERS CHORUS OF A 100 STRONG,
DANCING, SINGING
AND
CAKE WALKS.
MASSED BANDS
AND
FIFES, DRUMS AND BUGLES.

GRAND CONCERT.

BY
PARSEE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
THURSDAY, 15TH APRIL, 9-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

Piano Solo .....Polonaise in E .....Weber.
Miss M. S. MEHTA.
Song .....Mary.....T. Richardson.
Mr. RUSTOM J. MODY.
Violin Solo .....Air Varie .....Beriot
Miss A. S. JUSSAWALA.
Song .....Winter love Song ....Lawrence
Miss JEHANGIR.
Mandoline Duet ...A Frangesa .....March
The Misses MUGASETH.
Hindustani Song...
Miss DHUNJIBHOY VAKIL.
Violin Solo.....Mazurka.....Hans Sitt op 26
Miss B. P. KAPADIA.
Vocal Duet.....Farjalla Di Sera...Denza.
Lady and Miss JEHANGIR.
One Act Piece ...The Backward Child.
Miss RUSSELL and Miss M. JEHANGIR.
Piano Solo.....Minuet.....Paderewski
Dr. Miss KHAMBATTA.

FRIDAY, 16TH. INSTANT.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
BY
PARSEE STUDENTS OF WILSON COLLEGE.

Seats.—Rs. 3 and 2.

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IN AID OF
THE BOMANJI DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

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BY
THE PARSEE WILSONIANS.

I. SCENES FROM "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."
II. "MORE BLUNDERS THAN ONE" (A FARCE.)

FRIDAY, 16TH APRIL, 9 P.M. (B.T.)

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MAIDAN.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Bird Cage" bungalow, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble topped tables and teapoys, tiled top teapoys, bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, clothes presses, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, gent's bicycle, sewing machine, carpet rugs nearly new, organ by Rose, glassware, crockeryware, best plated ware, rich table ornaments and figures, windproof lamps, one De Dion Engine, 2 seated motor car, 6 H. P., with hood and lamps, in working order, suitable for merchants and doctors (trial will be given to the intending purchasers on the day of sale between 12 and 1-30 p.m.) etc., the property of T. Coverdale, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable piece of Land suitable for building purposes on the Public Road between Santa Cruz and Bela Parla opposite the Dharamsala and next to Chunam kiln.

H. C. Suit No. 178 of 1900.

Goolamally Haji Mahomed and others,
vs.
Karmally Haji Mahomed and others.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order of the High Court, dated 1st March 1909, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 18th day of April, 1909, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable land in property either in one lot or in separate lots on the premises.

Particulars:—All that pieces or parcel of Verkas land with a dwelling house thereon situate on the western side of the public road near Dharamsala known by the name of Diwankhan, situate at Mowji, Vile Parley, Taluka Salsette, Zilla, Thana, in the Registration Sub-district and district of Thana fronting on the western side of the public road leading to Andheri near Dharamsala, containing by admeasurement 4 Bighas, the revenue payable for the same is one rupee per Bigha and which said piece of land bears Survey No. 266, Pote No. 1, Revenue Rs. 4-4-0 including the local fund and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by a public road and beyond that by the said Dharamsala, on or towards the west and south by vacant salt batty ground, on the north by vacant ground and beyond that salt batty ground. The above piece of land is divided into 11 lots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Soonvai, Attorneys for the Receiver at their office No. 23 Elphinstone Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 14TH APRIL, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF A MORTGAGOR IN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at 2nd Dontar Baisti Mohalla Street or out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Dada Husein Haji Abdul Rehman Khamisa, and Suleman Habib and Sons, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Chothunnia Abdul Rehman, at the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th of April, 1909 at 4-30 o'clock (Standard Time), all the Right, Title and Interest of the said Mortgagor Chothunia Abdul Rehman, in the undermentioned immoveable property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandary Land or ground admeasuring about 17 feet in width, and 70 feet in length, together with a house or building standing thereon, which is in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, at 2nd Dontar Street or to the east of Jakaria Musjid, bearing Fazandari No. 23 and Assessed by the Municipal Assessor formerly under No. 65, and now under Ward B. No. 2745, and Street No. 526,30 and bounded as follows: that is to say by the east road to Jakaria Musjid, by the west sweeper's passage, by the north property of Haji Ismail Jaetha and by the south by the property of Ibrahim Dosel.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the Mortgagee's Attorney, Mr. Manchershaw B. Chothia, at his office, at Esplanade Road, Oriental Buildings, Fort, or of the undersigned.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY,
AT 2ND PATHAN STREET.
HIGH COURT,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,
Suit No. 502 of 1908.

Goonaji Dhonda and another.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Krishnaji Ramchandra and others.....Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Solomon J. Judah and Shums A. Tyebji, the Attorneys for the Plaintiffs and Defendants and pursuant to the power of sale granted in the consent decree, dated the 16th day of November, 1908, sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th day of April, 1909, at the premises, the undermentioned property at 4-30 in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land together with the building thereon, situate at Second Pathan Street and Trimback Parashram Street, containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards or thereabouts be the same, more or less, and bearing Old Survey No. 890, and New Survey No. 5143, and Assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7181, and Street No. 59, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Second Pathan Street, on or towards the west by the said Trimback Parashram Street, on or towards the north by the Temple of Hanuman, belonging to the Khatri Caste, on or towards the south by the property of Mana Nathoo.

Private offers for the said property will be received by the undersigned up to the 14th April 1909. Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application from the said Attorneys or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 14TH APRIL, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs, MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-40 p.m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street No. 693 and 693A, case No. 462 Samuel Street.

Building Street No. 6, 2, 252, case Nos. 31 and 33, Paper Mill Lane.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED HEMP AND HARD WASTE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the godown of the Akbar Press near Carnac Bunder Bridge, on account of the insurance offices concerned the following goods salved from the fire that lately occured in the Press.

A large quantity of bales and loose hemp and hard waste damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 14TH APRIL, 1909.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address:
"HINGES BIRMINGHAM
Telephone No. 1878.

Sold by "GOLD & CO." and all Ironmongers.
Indents sent through Shippers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF MANGANESE ORE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., Solicitors, for Mr. D. Laxminarayan of Kamptee, C. P., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. D. B. Lam & Co., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1909, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), 2,000 tons of Manganese ore (10 per cent. more or less), in one lot guaranteed to contain 50 per cent. Manganese ore, 10 per cent. Silica and point one phosphorus. The ore is ready stocked at Tumsor Road Station on the B. N. Railway, and will be delivered free on rail at that Station. Payment to be made in cash at the rate of 90 per cent. on the weighs shown in the Railway receipts on the delivery of the railway receipts in Bombay and the balance of 10 per cent. is to be paid on the actual weights as ascertained at the Kamptee weigh bridge. Intending purchasers are at liberty to inspect the ore and draw samples at the Tumsor Road Railway Station.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., Solicitors, for Mr. D. Laxminarayan or to undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots of Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, opposite the Colaba Railway Station.

Under instructions from the Bombay City Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the site.

The right of occupancy of the following plots on the Trust's Colaba Reclamation Estate for a term of 99 years.

No. of Plots.	Building Areas square yards.	Areas not to be built on square yards.	Total areas square yards.
21	1,349	465	1,814
34	779	313	1,092
36	1,143	331	1,474
37	1,053	385	1,438

Plans of the site, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and further particulars, can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.
Suit No. 1: 774 of 1908.

Jasam.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Vadha and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Receiver, herein Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms, the following lots of undrilled pearls, belonging to the estate of the late Shaikh Mahomed Abdul Wahale Pasha—

Lot No. 1	—Khambati undrilled pearls about chavs		500
Do.	2— do.	do. do.	1500
Do.	3—Asmani undrilled pearls, about chavs		600
Do.	4— do.	do. do.	600
Do.	5—Mitha undrilled about chavs.....		600
Do.	6—Asmani pearls undrilled about chavs		150
Do.	7—Drilled Ganashai pearls, about chavs...		350
Do.	8—Blue undrilled Seojnis, about chavs...		75
Do.	9—One Button, about chavs		30
Do.	10—Fine Seojnis, about chavs.....		125
Do.	11—Blue Buttons, about chavs.....		90
Do.	12—Blue Buttons about chavs.....		90
Do.	13—Seojnis about chavs.....		50
Do.	14—One drilled Seojni, about chavs.....		15
Do.	15—Golvo pearls, about chavs.....		100

ON SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 p.m. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 Second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 Grey Arab, quiet in harness.

1 Bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 14TH APRIL, 1909.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Nature's Way to Beauty.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin, for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why daintily-scented, greaseless

Icilma Fluor Cream

protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blueness from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.

MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving—rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.

(*Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.*)

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
EXPORT SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

W. CROWDER & CO., Ltd.,
IMPORTERS OF
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY
AND
SAW MILL SUPPLIES.

Wood Trimmers.
Saw Benches, Band Saws,
Mitreing Machines, Mortisers,
Pendulum Saws, Hand Jointers,
Dimension Saws,
Grinding and Sharpening Machines,
ETC.

SHOWROOM:
4 Sirdar's Palace Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants,

SOLE AGENTS
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has for years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS.
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE: This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Cl

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 12, 1909.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 13, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
	On 10th h		On 12th un chgd
Bar Silver in New York	50⅞		
Exchange on London at New York	4·87⅛		un chgd

New York :—

	On 10th	On 12th
Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	25,000	23,000
Do. do. last year ...	29,000	9,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	2,000
Do to Continent ...	7,000	6,000
Spot Cotton—		10·35+·10
Futures—Month of May	10·00+·08	10·01+·01
Futures—Month of July	10·00+·09	10·02+·03

On 10th Declined owing to foreign selling.

On 12th Advanced on unfavorable weather reports and on commission house buying

New Orleans:—

On 10th	On 12th
Spot Cotton—9 3-4—1-16	9 13-16+1-16
Futures—Month of May 10·04+·17	9·99—·04
Futures—Month of July 10·02—·02	10·18+·13

Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :

On 10th	On 12th
In New York Fair Rio (No 7 quality).....	8¼ unchgd. 8¼ unchgd.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [13TH APRIL, 1909.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 10th and 11th April, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	57	67,935
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	112	140,017

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. ,, 18th March
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. ,, 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. ,, 28th Jan.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 29 lakhs down.

Exchange :—

The Market opened steady to-day at 1s. 3-29 32d. for T. T. and 1s 3 15-16d. for demand. Bank Bills and Credit at 1s. 4 1-16d 3 months' sight. A moderate amount of private demand was offered at 1s. 3 31-32d. at which the Banks bought sparingly. There was only a small enquiry for remittance but Banks refused to sell at better than our quotations. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	172 1-2

Government Paper :—

The Market opened steady to firm at 93. 9-16. for cash and the settlement. The feeling in the Bazaar was towards higher rates and without much actual business quotations have advanced to 93 3-4 for ready and forward delivery. Calcutta market was closed to-day.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 93·12
1st Settlement	,, 93·12

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London on Saturday closed steady at 23 7-16 for ready and two months delivery and New York was steady at 50 7-8. Locally the market opened at 59 7-8 ex.-duty but has improved to 60 ex.-duty. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Steady ...	60	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	2	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

During the holidays there was a further sharp rise in prices all round and the excitement in our market continued. On re-opening this morning rates were steady at the advance, but later on the tone became easier and sellers were more inclined to operate. Business was reported in fine M. G. Broach, April delivery at Rs. 265. We quote as under.

A good business was done in ready cotton during the holidays and there was a fair enquiry at Colaba this afternoon, Prices were steady but sellers were meeting the demand.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	265	May.
Good M. G. Broach ...	252½	Mar. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	245	May.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	240	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	236	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	236	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	228	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	224	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	220	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	233	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals	199	Jan.
Good Westerns	233	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	254	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Strong
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 Bales.
Total Imports ... ... 15,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.
5·29	5·29	5·32	5·34
+12	+12	+12	+12
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·29	5·25	5·23	5·22	5·21
+12	+12	+12	+12	+12

The a boor telegram was received after close of the market at Colaba.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is slightly easier and there is less demand.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 12	0 B. T.
April-May ... — ...	,,	8 2	6 B. T.

RAPESEED :—

In this market there has been less enquiry also, and we quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	6 14	0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat ...	,,	7 8	0 B.T.
April-May, Brown-Delhi ...	,,	7 10	0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs.	44	8 0
Yellow Hingunghat	,,	53	8 0
Black Kutni	,,	47	8 0

Poppyseed :—

April-May ... ... Rs. 10 0 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 29 8 0
Apl.-May ... ... ,, 6 0 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 0 0 0

Groundnuts—

Ready ... ... Rs. 23 12 0
Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT—

White Delhi, Apl-May ... Rs. 6 3 6 R.T.
White Pusa, 85 per cent. Apl.-May ,, 6 6 6 ,,
Red—Kathiawar ready ... — ,, 12 0 0 per cdy.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,465
India	744
Indian Specie Bank	155
Mills :—	
Crescent	195
David	436½
Kohinoor	755
Manockji Petit	3,170
Presses :—	
Indian Cotton Co	125
New Berar...	480
New Mofussil	670
Miscellaneous :—	
The Bombay E. S. & T. Co.. Ltd.	
Ordinary	115
,, ,, Preference	150
Bombay Steam Nav. Preference...	317½
Colaba Land and Mill	1,090
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate Co.	15
Telephone Co.	33
Treacher and Co	635
Railways :—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	595
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	3,239	bales.
Wheat	37,411	cwts.
Linseed	24,321	,,
Rapeseed	22,431	,,
Gingellyseed	422	,,
Poppyseed...	5,910	,,
Groundnuts	530	,,
Castorseed...	4,431	,,
Rice	1,249	,,
Myrabollams	4,471	,,
Cottonseed	18,695	,,
Mowrasced...	8	,,
Gram	5,637	,,
Joowar	8,202	,,
Maize	127	,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 8th April 1909, as compared with the statement of 3rd April 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Apr. 3 Rs.	April 8. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	36,22,356	46,65,866
Public Deposits at Branches ...	98,05,796	1,25,64,354
Other Deposits ...	7,90,08,472	7,50,64,868
Post Bills ...	18,404	15,602
Sundries ...	20,39,112	21,42,234
Rs....	11,45,92,140	10,98,87,058
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,66,45,128	1,56,92,716
Other authorised Securities.	14,51,171	14,46,801
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,08,26,439	1,97,72,220
Loans do. do.	2,45,20,849	2,61,73,310
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,89,25,519	1,83,33,769
Dead Stock ...	3,06,360	3,08,921
Stamps ...	6,090	5,913
Bullion ...	14,88,577	14,59,884
Balances with other Banks.	7,16,721	6,17,102
Sundries ...	2,49,585	3,24,199
Cash ...	2,99,55,698	2,52,52,153
	11,45,92,140	10,98,87,058

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—283 bales wool, M Ramjeedas ; 17 bales wool, Balkisandas ; 17 bales wool, B Teckchand ; 40 bales wool, R Ramptaep ; 60 bales wool, J Karra ; 14 bales wool, The Bombay Co ; 30 bales wool, M Oomersee ; 21 bales wool, H K M Jaitha ; 36 bales wool, Hirji Mitha and Co ; 80 bales wool, L Ramchand ; 32 bales wool, J Veerchand ; 48 bales wool, D Koondanmal ; 9 bales wool, K Motilall ; 33 bales wool, Ebjee Shivjee ; 300 bales wool, B Hurbham ; 14 bales wool, A H Mowjie and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros; 950 cwts linseed, Glade and Co ; 1,500 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 67 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 34 bales wool, The Bombay Co ; 680 cwts niger and kurdee seed, Glade and Co ; 19 bales wool, G Kirmalli ; 29 bales wool, Cassum Jossub ; 2 bales hides, B Esmail ; 180 cwts dry ginger, J Ramjee ; 14 bales wool, J Samirmal.

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia s—380 bales cotton wastes, H Bhijnath and Co ; 1 bale carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—81 bales twist, Greaves Corton and Co.

FOR HULL.

Umzumbi s—500 cwts cottonseed, Velkart Bros ; 3,000 cwts castorseed, 3,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, N Laloobhoy.

Hidalgo s—300 cwts linseed oil cakes, Maclean and Co ; 26,995 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed Holland Bombay T Co; 280 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR RIGA.

Hidalgo s—100 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Glenlyon s—6,500 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Worsley Hall s—18 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts linseed 4,998 cwts groundnuts and 999 cwts tealseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—2,000 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co ; 300 bales hemp J K Kapadia and Co ; 220 bales hemp, P Bhimjee ; 75 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 295 bales hemp, Hirji Govindji ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Valkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lendenfels s—4,000 cwts bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—3,438 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 990 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—550 bales cotton, Valkart Bros ; 500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders)

Torrington s—9,000 cwts mussoor, 14,995 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—2,700 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANCONA.

R Rubattino s—2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Praga s—100 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framji, and Co.

FOR BOURGAS.

Praga s—100 bales twist, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—55 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co ; 1,004 cwts rapeseed, 115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 511 cwts myrabollams, G A Merchant and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—350 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 15 chests opium, P and O Co.

Capri s—500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 3 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 50 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yeboshi Maru s—500 bales twist, C Bhawanidas ; 700 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 500 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Yeboshi Maru s—2,000 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—137 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

Yeboshi Maru s—1,200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 600 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co ; 1,100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delta s—100 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons ; 150 bales cotton, R D Master.

Yeboshi Maru s—560 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Capri s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

Yeboshi Maru s—560 bales cotton, 800 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 250 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BULKLEY—April 4, at Muttra, the wife of Wilford Bulkley, of a son (stillborn).

DAVIS—March 31, at Karachi, the wife of Captain G. H. Davis, of a daughter.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"
The Great Remedy for Cold and Fever,
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Read the following Testimonial :—

ORIENTAL REVIEW OFFICES,
BOMBAY, 26*th February*, 1909.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I feel I must write just a few lines to say how remarkably efficacious your Chirettones have proved themselves to me. There was a severe outbreak of Malaria in my Press a few weeks ago. I sent for 500 Chirettones from you and distributed them among my Compositors and other workmen and they have simply worked wonders. I would specially like to draw your attention to the case of my Head Compositor. Hardly a week passed when he had no malarial fever. I continuously dosed him with Chirettones for four weeks, and he is now, I am happy to say, free from fever.

Yours faithfully,
R. S. RUSTOMJEE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Kempy Cofon
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 4·43m., 6·23a. Low water, 10·53m., 1·14a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana, annual general meeting, 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, balloting for a representative Improvement Trustee.

Phœnix Mills Company, 49 Apollo Street. 2-30 p. m.

Sassoon Pressing Company, 8 Forbes Street, 3 p. m.

Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Forbes Street, 3-30 p. m.

Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m.

Vishnu Cotton Mill Company, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 3-45 p.m.

The Sun Mills Company, 42 Church Gate Street, 4-30 p.m.

Concert of Chamber Music by Signor Savini, Y. M. C. A. Concert Hall, 9-30 p. m.

Fancy Fete, Oval.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "When 'stocks' are down is the time to 'stock up.'"

PHASES OF THE MOON.—April 13th, Last Quarter, 8h. 0·2m. p.m. ; April 20th, New Moon, 10h. 21·3m. a.m. ; April 27th, First Quarter, 2h. 6·2m. p.m. ; April 3rd, in Apogee, 4 4h. p.m.; April 19th, in Perigee, 1 9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, April 15.—Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, 8 Forbes Street, 4-30 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Islam Gymkhana, annual general meeting, Kennedy Sea Face, 6-15 p.m. Lord Reay lecture, F. D. Petit Laboratory, Grant Medical College, 5 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 6-15m., 7·45a. Low water, 1-14m. 0-34a.

Friday, April 16.—Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Oriental Buildings, 4-40 p.m. P. and O. steamer "Mores" with the English mails of the 2nd April due to arrive at 6. a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 7-49m., 8-46a. Low water, 2 15m., 1-56a.

Saturday, April 17.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Bombay Branch, Government House, 5-30 p.m. Leopold Spinning, Bleaching, and Manufacturing Company, 1 Forbes Street, 4 p.m. All India Championship Tournament begins at Bombay. Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 9-3m., 9-37a. Low water, 3-3m., 3-2a.

Sunday, April 18.—Low Sunday. Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 10-2m., 10-21a. Low water, 3-45m., 3-55a.

Monday, April 19.—Summer vacation of the Bombay High Court commences. Aga Khan Hockey Tournament commences in Bombay. Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 10-52m., 11-2a. Low water, 4-25m., 4-43a.

Tuesday, April 20.—Fancy Fete on the Oval concludes. Sun rises 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water. 11-38m., 11-42a. Low water, 5-4m., 5-29a.

ACCIDENT TO A COACHMAN.—Sivram Fakira, a coachman, was removed to the G. T. Hospital, suffering from fracture of his thigh-bone. He was driving his master's carriage and pair along Frere Road on Monday when the horses suddenly stumbled and he fell down. One of the wheels of the carriage passed over his leg.

STABBING A WOMAN.—On Monday evening Basdeo Almaida, Madrasee Christian, went to see his friend Taibai, a maid servant, at Ripon Road. It is alleged that he demanded a rupee from her and that she refusing to pay, he assaulted her with a knife. He then managed to run away and is still at large. The woman is in the hospital where she is not in immediate danger.

THE FANCY FETE.—The following is the programme for to-day at 9 30 p.m:—By kind permission of Col. Wallace and Officers, the 1st Gloster Regiment will give the following :—A Great Barrack Room open air Performance, A Soldier's Life in the Canteen, Soldier's "Chorus" of a "100" Strong. Dancing, Singing, Cake Walks, Massed Military Bands, Fifes, Drums and Bugles. March past, Marching and Torches.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Armand Behic" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 3-30 P. M. to-morrow, 15th instant ; letters. etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France will close at the new G. P. O. building, at 3-30 p. m. the same day.

THE ALL-INDIA HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION:—At a special meeting, held on the 11th inst., at the Northcote Police Hospital, Bombay, on behalf of the All India Hospital Assistants' Association, a resolution was unanimously passed expressing deep sorrow and heartfelt sym pathy towards His Excellency, Brevet-Colonel the Honourable Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, on the sad and untimely death of Miss Clarke, a lady who had endeared herself by her noble qualities of head and heart."

SUICIDE ON THE RAILWAY—Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Acting Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the body of Narayen Manke (50), a Hindu residing in Mahim. He was a painter of Railway semaphore signals and his body was found lying on the railway line, cut into two. Railway Police Inspector Sabnis deposed that he searched the deceased's person, but found nothing. He found a heap of his clothes in a temple close by. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased committed suicide by lying on the rails and allowing a train to pass over his body.

BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day :—

March.....La Kraquetta.....	Clerice
Overture.....Fra Diavolo	Auber
Valse .....Weiner Brager	Ziehier
Selection ...Veronique	Messager
Valse ..... Love and Life in Vienna..	Coote
Intermezzo...Manuella.....	Litter

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AT MAZAGON.—On Easter Sunday the 11th instant quite a large number of people spent a pleasant time in the Rosary Church Compound, Mazagon, listening to an excellent programme the boys had drawn up. The programme was opened by St. Cecilia's Society with the chorus, "'Tis a Sabbath Call" Then followed a farce, "My Uncle the Captain" which was executed by the boys of the Sodality of St. Aloysius. Then followed another farce, "Handy Andy," which was performed in very good style by the ex-members with songs and a mandoline orchestra at intervals. Then the St. Cecilia's Society gave it a finishing stroke with another and very suiting chorus, "Good Night." The whole thing was done in excellent style and so many who are interested in the welfare of the Sodality asked the boys to have another entertainment as soon as an opportunity occurs.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

RABI IN EASTERN BENGAL.

THE rainfall from August to November, 1908, was exceptionally small and the four succeeding months have been almost absolutely dry. In this province, where irrigation is unusual for most rabi crops, one might have expected that the harvest would have been exceedingly poor. On the fields of indifferent or unfortunate cultivators such has certainly been the case; but where the cultivation has been careful and timely the returns have been quite good. It is, however, true that even under the best handling the deficiency of moisture in the soil has caused the straw of cereals to be short and the grains somewhat light in the ear and has had similar effects on other crops.

Cereals.—Wheat is not included in this report, as it is the subject of separate forecasts. Barley is most grown in the districts of Malda, Rajshahi and Pabna. District Officers estimate that the total area is 2,000 acres less than last year, and the outturn only 58 per cent of the normal. From observation and information gathered on tour I would be inclined to raise the latter estimate to about 80 per cent. As the area under oats in this province is comparatively small, District Officers do not give separate figures for that crop, but include them under the heading "other non-food crops." The general term "boro" rice is taken to include all varieties harvested between the middle of February and the middle of June. As this crop is generally irrigated, it is not liable to much injury from drought and the local estimates of outturn may safely be raised to 90 per cent. of the normal. The only other rabi cereals in this province are two or three forms of millet, the sowing of which has scarcely commenced.

Pulses.—Grain is most grown in Rajshahi division, where it covers half a lakh of acres. District Officers have in this case also taken a somewhat pessimistic view of the situation, and I think their estimates of yield should be raised from 60 to 70 per cent. of the normal. Separate estimates are not prepared for any other of the pulses grown though khesari, masur, mung, peas, matikalai and arhar each cover considerable areas and are valuable for the improvment they effect on the soil. The outturn for all these crops combined is estimated by the local officers to average 67 per cent., which figure may be accepted.

Tobacco.—Owing to an unexpected heavy shower, large quantities of tobacco seedlings were destroyed just before the time for transplanting. For this reason the area cropped is less than last year. The unusually high temperature in March has also been detrimental to growth and injured the quality of the leaf. On the whole, I am of opinion that the local estimates indicating a decrease of 4 per cent. in area and 24 per cent. in average outturn may prove to be somewhat less than the actual.

Ganja.—All the ganja in this province is grown in Rajshahi district. The only information received about this year's crops consists of the figures given by the Collector in Appendix I.

Other crops.—Most of the other rabi crops have, so far as I can ascertain, yielded nearly normal harvests. The only one regarding which any definite report has been received is sunn hemp. The Subdivisional Officer of Serajganj estimates that the area cropped this year in that subdivision is 30,000 acres, against a normal of 29,000, and that the outturn is 100 per cent.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

EARLIEST NOVELTIES

expressed in the form of

Ash Trays	Letter Cases
Blotters	Money Boxes
Butter Dishes	Pin Cushions
Cigarette Cases	Smokers Sets
Card Cases	Shaving Mirrors
Flower Pots	Teapots
Hat Pin Stands	Trays
Inkstands	Vases

Very different in style from previous importations.

Handkerchiefs in newest designs.

Visitors will find much that will interest and delight them in the way of artistic, original, combined with economy Designs.

Ensure the advantage of early comers.

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SHILLINGS STORES CO.,
59, ESPLANADE ROAD.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION AND BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

The "Gujerati" :—The Decentralisation Commission has expressed its opinion that the constitution of municipalities in Madras and Calcutta should be assimilated to that of the Bombay Municipality. Apart from other constitutional aspects of the question, the arrangement in Bombay supplies the much-needed opportunity and incentive to zealous and capable corporators to acquire that position, knowledge and experience and to cultivate that tact and sense of responsibility which are the necessary qualifications of the Chairman of the Standing Committee and President of the Corporation. The system in Bombay is best calculated to give that genuine training in local self-government which is needed for the right discharge of higher political responsibilities. From this point of view it must be said that the constitution of the Madras and Calcutta Corporations is seriously defective, and as observed by the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah it is not a little remarkable that in all the presidency towns, Bombay alone should enjoy the privilege of electing its president every year. Amongst the various favourable circumstances which have contributed to render the Bombay Municipal Corporation the premier and most successful Corporation in India, this privilege has had no small influence in attracting men of zeal and capacity. It is well known how the retrograde and mischievous system introduced in Calcutta compelled corporators of long standing and experience to sever their connection with the Corporation. The unanimous protests of the public were left unheeded at the time. The deliberate opinion of the Decentralisation Commission and the experience that has been acquired of the successful working of the Bombay system will, it is hoped, lead to the necessary recasting of the existing municipal legislation in Madras and Calcutta.

NEW PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION.

The "Rast Goftar" :—There is a halo surrounding the President's place at the Corporation, which is always fascinating to the Civic Fathers who have an ambition for fame and prestige. The privilege of wielding the President's baton and keeping order like a school-master in his class, is supposed to carry with it a sense of supremacy. The President of the Corporation has, however, a more arduous task awaiting him than of ruling the rod and maintaining discipline in the House. This accounts for the fact why some Presidents are failures, and a few, perhaps very few, the reverse. The Hon. Mr. Dunn, who has retired with the close of the last year, was pronounced on all hands to be a perfect success, because as Sir Pherozeshah felicitously put it, he combined in him tact, temper, and judgment, qualifications which he asked his successor to emulate. Mr. Jafferbhoy, the new President, imposes upon himself an ideal which is not easy of accomplishment when he lays down impartiality as his highest ambition in the chair. It argues a strength of character and honesty of purpose, which are conspicuous by their absence, where self-aggrandisement is the ruling motive in the President. Sir Pherozeshah urged that magisterial work was not to be despised in the training of a member for the work of municipal administration. He would have been nearer the mark if he had held that judicial training was an excellent qualification in a President, who is ever expected by the position he occupies, to keep the balance even between the members of a given meeting, whether it be at the Municipal Corporation or for the matter of that at any public or private meeting. Mr. Jafferbhoy officiated at one time as a Presidency Magistrate in Bombay, and we may hope he would bring the traditions which he has imbibed in the magisterial chair to bear upon the discharge of his duties as a President of the Corporation.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The "Parsi" :—The speech of Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim at the annual meeting of the Millowners' Association was an able summary of the situation and called on the millowners to face the competition to which the passing years have brought them boldly. He would not even try to tide over hard times by a tacit agreement with Lancashire to work short time, but advocated rather the maintenance of full production both for the sake of the cultivators and to keep the workmen together and keep them content,—a method which he regards not as congesting an overstocked market, but as stealing a march on Lancashire. Whether in these circumstances the reiterated demand for the abolition of the excise duties stands any better chance of attention there may be some doubt; the excise duty has even been officially cursed by Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, but so far there is no sign of Parliament doing anything to remove it. If the mercantile community, following a political lead were to say that they would rather have no reforms at all if the British Government cannot prove their bona-fides by abolishing this impost, there would be much force in their apparent irrelevance. As Mr. Fazulbhoy pointed out, Parliament does not hesitate to introduce a benevolent reform in the opium trade at India's expense, but Lord Morley apparently cannot introduce the most necessary or most barely just measures except on the express condition that they cost Lancashire not a penny.

THE HON. MR. DUNN'S FAREWELL.

The "Indian Spectator" :—It seems to be so uncommon to take work seriously at the Bombay Corporation, that the retiring President was profusely and universally praised on Monday last for having displayed that rare virtue, among many others. Judged by any standard, Mr. Dunn's work at the Corporation during the past year must have been very hard. It seems that he attended 46 meetings of the Corporation and 152 of the Committees; in other words, more than two meetings in three days, excluding Sundays. The catalogue of the subjects discussed is also formidable. It comprised the development of Bombay, the disposal of refuse, frauds on refunds of Town duty, primary school buildings, and several others. Of these the revision of the building by-laws is said to have entailed most labour. The revision, however, has not been completed, and the retiring President showed his keen interest in the subject by leaving behind him a wish that the by-laws would be so framed, and so legally enforced, that over-crowding might become practically impossible. If the Municipality in a city like Bombay makes overcrowding impossible, not merely in theory, but in actual practice, it will have achieved a success which any city in India might emulate. Of the many qualities exhibited by Mr. Dunn, besides industry, suffice it to say that they were all recommended to his successor, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla. So Mr. Dunn leaves something like a tradition and a shining example behind.

The "Rast Goftar":—The brilliant tribute paid to the Hon. Mr. Owen Dunn by his colleagues at the Bombay Corporation on the eve of his retirement as its President, was an homage paid of which he may well be proud. The Council Hall rang with the peans of his praises as members vied with one another to eulogise him on his Presidential career. Some bore testimony to his high personal attributes, others to his professional capabilities and public services, while in all that was said there was a strain of genuine grief at the loss the Corporation has sustained, along with the city, by his permanent retirement and consequent separation from its public life. During his association with the civic life of Bombay, the best years of his service to the city were dedicated at an opportune period in its history. The affairs of the town were drifting from bad to worse, as the Trust which was organized for its improvement began its operations defiant of public sentiment, and reckless of vested rights and traditions. The public was always at loggerheads with the Trust for the scant courtesy with which all outside suggestions were received. A diversion of opinion favourable to the Trust's reputation set in concurrently with the association of Mr. Dunn with the Trust's affairs, and lost confidence came gradually to be restored. It is a matter of great pity that the benefit of his vast experience and engineering knowledge has not been made available to Bombay when she can but ill spare his guidance and counsel. The Trust Act is at present on the tapis of consideration, it involves issues of far-reaching importance to the city, and the presence on its board of a man of the wide outlook and experience of Mr. Dunn would have been a useful acquisition in the combined interest of that body, the Government and the general public. As Sir Jamshedji observed the ways of the Government are as inscrutable as the ways of Providence, and they were never more mysterious than in their stubborn refusal to accede to the wishes of the public, which had asserted themselves by this in unmistakeable terms. Government felt the pulse of public opinion, when the question was discussed lately with great warmth and animation in the local Press, which was unanimous in its clamour for the retention of Mr. Dunn's services and the prolongation of his tenure of office beyond its prescribed limit. The situation was so strongly felt that the matter was brought as far as the Corporation, but further discussion was put off at the express wish of Mr. Dunn. We are glad, however, that Dr. Sukhia has not allowed the Corporation to go without its say. The mere protest of that body, though it has done justice to a very deserving individual, makes no improvements in the prospect of the city acquiring his services, and the city must go without them in spite of its remonstrances and appeal. Mr. Dunn at his age is endowed with a vigour for work which is denied to many at a much younger period of life, and in fact the age limit imposes no bar upon Government's consenting to extend the term of individual service when it is so minded.

The "Gujerati" :—The Corporation conveyed their best thanks to the retiring president, the Hon. Mr. Owen Dunn for the valuable services rendered by him to the Corporation in cheerfully devoting his time and abilities to the onerous and responsible work of the office of President during the past year in addition to the arduous duties which devolved on him as Chairman of the Improvement Trust since May 1904 and as Chairman of the Victoria Technical Institute. Since his very first connection with the Corporation he had given gratifying proofs of clear and impartial judgment, sincerity and zeal, and it did not take him long to be recognised as one

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Wilson Line steamer Othello, 3,627 tons, Captain R L Webster, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Mazagon, 3,279 tons, Captain R W Lowe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Netravate 699 tons, Captain A C Flanders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Grangeworth with a cargo of coal, and 7 passengers.

THE steamer Lotusmere 2,491, tons Captain J T F Wilson, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain G R Elton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Buseh via Karachi Coast ports with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 157 deck passengers.

THE steamer Strathclyde, 2,842 tons, Captain G T Crerar, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Muristan 1,736 tons, Captain D. O. Morris, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Buseh in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sealda 3,437 tons, Captain R. Brown, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo and Messrs. K. H. Buchanan and G. J. Greffiths as passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Nowshera 1,061 tons, Captain G. Ramage, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R M S Hyacinth Capt. A W Heneage M V O ...N Flagship
H M S Forsens Comdr F G Bird .....29-3 R Navy
Patrick Stewart Comdr W A Tindall ...I G T Steamer
R I M S Palinurus ...Lt Comdr W Taylor ...R I M Survey Steamer
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr F Dobson .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 13.

Alavi .....2324 Hill .....B & P S N Co
Budrie.....1613Baldion .....H C Jocaub
Cliftonhall.....2532Jones .....K Nixon & Co
Cladmoor.....2408Mathews .....
Dunbarmoor..2331 Barton .....T Morrison & Co
Fitzpatrick.....2338Hutchinson ..W & A Graham & Co
Glanlyon .....2651Fairley ...Ballina ..R A Willis
Hild.....719 Salvesen ...Bangkok...F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Juba.....134Wilson .....E A Protectorate
Kt of the Thistle .....4286 Baker .....K N & Co
Kasara.....504 Elton .....M M & Co
Mazagon.....3279Lowe .....M M & Co
Nethercleo.....2746 Rankine .....T Morrison & Co
Nizam .....2041 Toms .....T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda.....1961 Cross .....M Mackenzie & Co
Nowshera.....1961Ramage .....M M & Co
Rio Sado Comdr J D C deSouza .....Port Gunboat
Strathgarry ...2840 Stanhope .....W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan.....3566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Salsette.....2392 Lewellin .....Aden.....7-4P & O Co
Strathclyde.....2842Crerer .....W & A Graham & Co
Vadala .....2164Le Feure .....M M & Co
Virawa.....2176 Emmett .....M M & Co
Waroonga .....1609Johnson .....M M & Co
Warturna.....3127Schmidt .....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Anatolia	2481	Laidlay	Marmogoa	20-4	K Nixon & Co
B Chanda	3951	Rice	Antwerp	23-4	M M & Co
D&E Umzumbi	2138	Mitchell	M'borough	20-4	W & A G & Co
F Yehoshi Maru	2902	Kon	Kobe	21-4	N Y Kaisha
G Naseri	912	LeMoire	Zanzibar	19-4	B & P S N Co
L Courland	760	Ebrahim	N F		B S N Co Lt
N Jerseymoor	2808	Stonehouse	M'chester	21-4	W & A G & Co
M Nadori	1169	Gray	Stream	14-4	B & P S N Co
O Worsley Hall	2238	Jenkins	Aut.	18-4	K N & Co
P Torrington	3619	Thurburn	Leith & Ant	24-4	W & A G & Co
Q Markhan	1737	Morris and Garsson		Avonmouth	21-4 E Lathm & Co

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1 Circassia 4315 Osborne L'pool 16-4 W & A G & Co
3 R Rubattino .....2692 Manoini .....Genoa ...15-4 Florio & R S N Co
4 Capri.....2718 Domenico .....Hongkong.....17-4 Florio and R S N Co
5 Hidalgo.....2760 Boxhall...Hull15-4 F Muir & Co
7 Puga...3389Gillinbar...Trieste..16-4 A S N Co
9 Linteisfels...3525 Kenneweg ..K'chi....21-4 W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Oceana...3597 Hide ...S'ghai...28-4 P & O Co
12&13 Delta...4780 Snow...Shanghai4-4. P & O S N Co
14 Dumra .....7g2Moxon ...G Ports ...15-4 M M & Co
15 Lotusmere.....2191Wilson.....Calcutta.....19-4 Cory Bros & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Muristan s	Morris	Buseh, Apl 5
	Strathclyde s	Crerar	Calcutta, Mar 31
	Lotusmere s	Wilson	Rangoon, Apl 2
13	R I M S Dufferin s..	Dobson	Aden, Apl 7
	Kasara s	Elton	Buseh, Apl 2
	Mazagon s	Lowe	Calcutta, Apl 2
	Netravate s.....	Flanders	Grangeworth, Mar 12
	Nowshera s.....	Ramage	Moulmein, Mar 25

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Beme s.....	Stockwell ...	Rangoon
	Okara s	Chidley	Rangoon
	Othello s	Webster	Hull ViaKarachi
	Sealda s	Brown	Rangoon

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday.

Steamer Armand Behic, for Marseilles,
" Glenlyon, for Baltimore.
" Yehoshi Maru, for Kobe &c.
" Lindenfels for Hamburg &c.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Scindia," April 15.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Scindia" is due to arrive here to-morrow evening with the following passengers :—

Hartle, Mr P
King, Lt Col A D A
Lawson, Miss A
Mellon, Mr R
McGill, Miss
Stanton, Mr H E
Van Straubenzee Lt A W
Wade, Maj T S H
Gordon, Lt Col P J

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Umzumbi," April 14.

Passengers to Weymouth per Natal Direct Line steamer "Umzumbi," sailing to-day from D. and E. shed, Prince's Dock. Medical inspection at 5-15 p.m., sharp. Native servants and ayahs should be at the Prince's Dock Disinfecting Station with their kit at 4 p.m. Heavy luggage should be sent alongside by 9 a.m:—

Adams, Mr and Mrs H J and infant
Ball, Lieut L P
Beadon, Miss
Blackmore, Mr, Mrs and child
Brind, Mrs
Burton, Mrs and Miss
Butler, Mrs child of 5 and infant
Crisp, Mr and Mrs
Crisp, 2 Misses
Crisp, 2 Masters
Colquhoun, Mrs 2 child- and nurse
Egerton, Major
Godfrey, Lieut-Col S H
Graham, Mr E J
Harrison, Mr G H
Harrison, Mrs infant and nurse
Haygarth, Master
Jamieson, Doctor
Jackson, Mrs, 2 children and nurse
Murray, Lieut S J
Magnisson, Mrs
Newble, Mrs and infant
Porter, Mr and Mrs, Master and nurse
Reynolds, Mrs
Spense, Mrs, Miss, Master and infant
Sykes, Mr T G
Stanisforth, Mrs, infant and nurse
Swan, Mrs A
Towsend, Col and Mrs
Wilman, Miss
Wray, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Zilberman, Miss

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1909.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

AUSTRALIAN papers to hand this week confirm Reuter's report of the return of the "Nimrod" from South Polar regions and bring us a foretaste of the narrative Lieutenant Shackleton will shortly give us. His achievement has been to penetrate to within a hundred and eleven miles of the South Pole and to plant the Union Jack which Queen Alexandra presented to him, and the English flag has been hoisted where never flag had flown. When the "Nimrod" first left London, at the end of July, 1907, she carried biological, meteorological and geological experts, and after picking up Lieutenant Shackleton himself at Lyttelton, New Zealand, set off upon her voyage of Antarctic discovery and reached the most southernly point yet attained in 126 days. The details of this daring and successful journey have yet to be written; but the curtailed information supplied by telegram enables us to form some idea of the difficulties encountered, the courage with which the party faced them, and the valuable scientific information secured. For the first time in history Mount Erebus, the southernmost volcano of the world, was ascended. The old crater of the mountain, which lies at an altitude of 11,000 feet, was thoroughly explored on the 9th March, 1908; and the following day the active crater, which was ejecting volumes of steam and sulphurous gas to a height of 2,000 feet, was reached. In addition to the geological and other information collected at this point, systematic records were taken of aurora displays, which are said to have been exceedingly brilliant throughout the winter, when the cold was of unspeakable intensity. As exemplifying the climatic hardships to which the party were exposed, it may be mentioned that Lieutenant Shackleton describes as comparatively mild the months of June and July, when the thermometer registered 72 degrees below freezing point. In August sledging was commenced, and by the end of November they had reached the southernmost point touched by the previous "Discovery" expedition. Still they pushed on. The Siberian ponies which they had taken with them were attacked by snow-blindness; the ice-fields were so badly crevassed that it sometimes took them a whole day to fight their way for six hundred yards; and owing to shortage of pack-animals each member of the party was hauling a weight of 250 lbs. Yet they conquered the natural inclination to turn back, and after halting for a brief space, crawled forward to latitude 88·23, longitude 162 East—the most southernly point ever reached by man.

The main results of this intrepid journey are the discovery of new mountain ranges, together with about a hundred new mountain peaks. The south magnetic pole has been actually reached, and the hitherto impregnable Mount Erebus has been ascended. It is impossible to say yet what tremendous additions to geographical, geological and zoological knowledge may be afforded by the records of the expedition, in addition to the valuable data supplied by a complete and carefully kept meteorological record. One of the most startling discoveries to ordinary minds was that of coal measures in limestone; for the presence of coal proves that at some far distant date there must have been vegetation in this ice-bound and inhospitable area, and encourages the belief that trees and flowers once flourished where snow and ice now reign supreme. The supposition is confirmed by the dicta of geologists in respect of the North Pole and Arctic circle. The researches of Croll, Geikie, Lubbock and others have already pointed to the fact that prior to the advent of the latest glacial epoch in world-history the regions immediately surrounding the North Pole were a species of paradise filled with trees and vegetable life, perhaps also with animal life, and blessed with an equable climate; and on these geological deductions a certain Indian writer, well-known on this side of India, built up his startling and well-nigh inconceivable theory that the ancestors of the Aryan peoples once dwelt in the north polar regions and that the Rigveda enshrines the memory of their residence there. If geology speaks the truth in regard to the North Pole, there is a distinct probability of similar conditions having once subsisted at the South Pole; and to such a theory Lieutenant Shackleton's discoveries lend peculiar weight. Though proof be not forthcoming of other than vegetable forms of life in the dark past, the imagination cannot fail to suggest that animal and even human life may once have reigned amid the now fossilised and decomposed vegetation discovered in the Antarctic circle. Perhaps Lieutenant Shackleton is not "the first that ever burst into that silent sea" of ice and snow; perhaps the scientists of the expedition may yet be able to confirm the thought. We doubt it. In all human probability his claim to be the first man to penetrate to these remote and dreary wastes will never be challenged.

Pluck and determination are the keynotes to this remarkable achievement. But they would have been of little avail without knowledge, great experience and splendid equipment. Arctic and Antarctic discovery which is synonymous with the slow conquest of Nature in her most repellant attitude, is largely a record of the victories of the individual based upon the experience of those who preceded him in the titanic struggle. Nature, armed to the teeth, confronts the explorer. He forces her a step backwards and then retires from the unequal conquest; his successor does the same: and so over the successive points at which his precursors came to final hand grips with their pitiless foe, the last explorer forces his way into the very stronghold of the great goddess. So it has been with Lieutenant Shackleton. He possessed a good ship, strong and faithful men, splendid equipment; he had taken with Captain Scott a preliminary surveyor, so to speak, of the ground he was to cover; and he had the advantage of the recorded experience of former Antarctic explorers, each one of whom pushed on a little further than the man before him and left in the story of his struggle and retreat an aid of priceless value to those that succeeded him. And he has turned back within hail of the goal, even as the others did. He has profited by their struggle and experience and pierced further south than they did,—to within a little over one hundred and twelve miles of the South Pole itself. Yet the victory is still far off. The South Pole is not yet won. It is still reserved for one that shall come after, perhaps after long years, to cry defiance in the face of Nature and, profiting by Lieutenant Shackleton's grand achievement, to force a path into the very heart of the citadel.

LONG-DISTANCE RACING FOR SCHOOLBOYS.

THE subject of long-distance running for boys has been occupying considerable public attention at Home. The matter was first given publicity by Mr. Hubert Farmer, an old Harrovian footballer of some note, and Captain of the Middlesex County Club. Mr. Farmer consulted five eminent physicians, who, in a jointly signed letter, gave it as their unanimous opinion that races exceeding one mile in length are wholly unsuitable to boys under nineteen years of age, and the strain is apt to cause permanent injury to the heart and other organs. The publication of this letter naturally gave rise to some commotion in all the chief schools throughout the United Kingdom, where long-distance running was customary. The opinions of a large number of eminent headmasters, recorded by a London daily paper, showed a strange absence of unanimity as to the baneful effects of long-distance racing, which may be due to so many having failed to recognise the distinction between a long-distance race for a prize and a cross-country run in which there are opportunities for frequent breathers. Most parents with boys at public schools will agree that the statement of these eminent physicians needs no corroboration, and there are few people who cannot cite some case where the premature breakdown of some strong and healthy youth has not been brought about by over-straining in these long-distance struggles. But Mr. Farmer was able to produce facts which were no doubt somewhat discomforting to his critics. In one house of 34 boys at one public school, six boys had succumbed through physical strain and had been relegated to the sick-room. From another public school, the medical officer wrote to Mr. Farmer that some boys were picked up "dead-beat" and helped home, and of others sick during the race and throughout the evening. School doctors have laid themselves open to being accused of showing extraordinary apathy, in not bringing this evil, where it existed, to light, and it is difficult to find an excuse for them on the plea of school opinion being too strong for them, for they should not have allowed themselves in a matter of this kind to be over-ruled by other authorities. However, the Medical Officers of Schools Association have now taken the matter up, and the recommendations they have made will be heartily endorsed by all sensible parents though not perhaps by the boys themselves. But school authorities will no doubt realize the great responsibilities they incur by not giving due weight to the suggestions now offered them by their medical advisers for the better supervision of boys' athletics and exercises.

THE CEYLON HILL TRAGEDY.

THE discovery of the body of Mr. James Parsons, the Ceylon Government Mineralogist, who disappeared on the hills around Nuwara Eliya as long ago as December 29 last, only partially clears up what has been for months a profound and painful mystery. The remains were recovered in a jungle on the hill side, and within a short distance of the open country. When it is remembered how long, minute and painstaking were the searches made for the missing man, immediately after his disappearance and till all hopes of his being found alive had been given up, it is almost inconceivable that, supposing he had perished in the spot where his remains have now been disclosed, instant discovery should not have followed the tragedy. On the day he set out, his friends knew exactly where he was going, and he had arranged to signal to them from the hill. The search parties, therefore, had no difficulty in circumscribing the range of their operations, and it is known that practically every foot of ground in the vicinity of the route pursued by Mr. Parsons was examined. Long ago the conclusion had been arrived at, both by the police and by Mr. Parsons' friends that his discovery, dead or alive, in Nuwara Eliya was impossible, because otherwise some trace of the missing official would have certainly come to light. And yet the body has been found at last not in any remote part of the jungle but within easy access of the open country! There is not much doubt that the assumption that this unfortunate man collapsed by the way and either before or after his death was a prey to wild animals is correct, but it passes understanding that his discovery on a well known and much frequented hill side should have been beyond human effort for three and a half months after his disappearance.

RUBBER IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

THE value of the success which has attended the rubber experimental farm in South Thana is confirmed by facts reported from Southern India in the proceedings of the general meetings of a number of companies growing rubber in Travancore and Cochin and the Madras Presidency. The general opinion seems to be that the most suitable area is that lying between the coast and the Western Ghauts. The best test of the possibilities of this industry are to be found in the practical results achieved and for these reference may be made to the Periyar Rubber Company. Here some two hundred and thirty-eight acres out of a total of about eight hundred and sixty were planted in 1902 and tapping operations have begun in the smaller area which yielded 11,340lbs. of rubber last year. The cost of production was Rs. 14,038 or Re. 1·21 per pound and the average price realised was Rs. 3·23 per pound. In the current year over thirty-two thousand pounds are expected at a lower cost of production, so that a rubber plantation is undoubtedly a most valuable property. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that the shares of this company, as do those of several similar companies, stand at one hundred per cent. premium. The rubber growing industry in Southern India has advanced beyond the experimental stage and is now well established, and if the present prospects and prices are maintained each area of ten year old rubber will be worth £50 per acre. A fall in price is more than probable and the outturn may and quite possibly will be less than what is expected, but the return will still be sufficiently large to attract much capital.

AN AUTO-CYCLE LEGION.

THE experimental use of motor vehicles for war purposes is extending almost daily. Close upon the news of the dash to Hastings the newest development in volunteering is announced. This is nothing less than an Auto-Cycle Legion one thousand strong, but as the scheme which has been propounded is the work of a special sub-committee of the Auto-Cycle Union it doubtless will soon be carried into effect. With what measure of success, however, remains to be seen. There is to be a central staff with headquarters in London, and divisional and district commands spread all over Great Britian. Members of the corps will receive instruction in despatch riding, army organisation, scouting, field engineering, mobilisation and hasty repairing. It is an ambitious scheme and one cannot help asking the question whether the Union by its own exclusive efforts can make it a genuine success. The first intention of the Union was to ask the Army Council to take up the matter, but afterwards it was decided to establish a corps, approach the Council with a strong and highly-trained body of motor-cyclists and offer it as a unit of the Territorial Force. Of the high utility of such a legion there can be not the least doubt, but surely it could be more readily obtained in close co-operation with the existing authorities.

COMPLAINTS are made about the non-improvement of Postal communication between Burma and Pakkoku in the Chin Hills.

THE latest addition to "Unwin's Sociology series" is a third edition of "The Failure of Lord Curzon" by Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, who formerly published his work anonymously over the nom-de-plume "Twenty-eight years in India."

A CONTEMPORARY'S correspondent asks the time-honoured question: "Should a wife remain at home with her children or stand by her husband's side in India?" Our contemporary replies:—"If she can place her children near her own people where they will be cared for and properly looked after, the wife's place is by her husband—especially if he be a physical, intellectual or moral weakling."

PREPARATIONS are well advanced at Agra to meet the needs of the delegates who will be attending the first World's Christian Endeavour Convention ever held in the East. H. E. the Viceroy has placed a large part of his camp at the disposal of the Local Committee. Mr. W. H. Cobb, I.C.S., Commissioner of Agra, has consented to be Chairman, and, with the aid of the Rev. H. Halliwell, General Secretary, and a number of local helpers everything will be done to ensure the comfort of all attending the meeting. The vessel chartered by the American Committee will bring a large contingent from the United States, and all the hotel accommodation will be taxed to its utmost extent.

A BIBLE belonging to Bunyan, and given by his wife to Martha Wethered, whose family assisted Bunyan when in prison, was sold for £61 recently.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

TURF TOPICS.

International Competition.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 26.

FOLLOWERS of racing were delighted to welcome the Lincoln Meeting which opens the season on the flat. Favourites failed in the big Lincolnshire Handicap on Tuesday, when Duke of Sparta scored by a length over Arranmore. There was a lot of money for Succour and Mercutio at the finish, but neither gained a place. The winning animal is owned by a Greek gentleman who races as Mr. Mandaras. He was present on Tuesday and showed great pleasure when told his horse was winning—a sight denied him, as he is blind. Duke of Sparta started at 20 to 1 and was little fancied, though his owner accepted a bet of £2,000 to £100 about him while at Monte Carlo recently. The race is run over the straight mile the winner's time (under a burden of 9st 5lbs.) being 1 min. 41 4-5secs. This does not strike one as of much merit, but the going is usually very heavy. Perhaps the best performance in connection with the race was when Bendigo, 5 years, carried 117lbs to victory in 1885, with the watch showing 1min. 36 3-5 secs.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

There was a very big crowd at Liverpool to-day to see the Grand National decided. The race is the blue ribbon of the steeplechase world, the jumps being very severe. The distance of the race is 4 miles 856 yards and there are 30 jumps. The water jump is 16ft. wide, with a 2ft. thorn fence on the take-off side. Perhaps the worst obstacle is the open ditch. This is 6ft. wide, with a thorn fence 5ft. 2ins. high and 3ft. 6in. wide at the far side. Most of the other fences are about 5ft. high and over 3ft. wide and they cannot be "brushed" through. To-day's race produced a record, for the first time in its history, it being won by a French horse, M. James Hennessy's Lutteur III, by two lengths from Judas and Caubeen. The winner was well backed and started at 100 to 9, thus sharing the position of favourite with Mattie Macgregor and Tom West. Judas was an outsider (33 to 1) and 20 to 1 was on offer against the third. Parfrement, a Frenchman, rode Lutteur III and he can indeed feel proud at his success in such a big event. The result ought to do good and may induce the powers that be to encourage owners to run better bred animals in hurdle and steeplechase events.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

In Association football, the home team is considered to hold an advantage equal to one goal. Judging by results of the Rugby Internationals between Scotland and England, there is merit in being the visiting team, for Scotland usually wins on English soil, while the Englishmen have gained most of their triumphs in Scotland. Richmond was the scene of the latest encounter and it gave the Scots their sixteenth victory, which is five more than England has won. Thus the Calcutta Cup remains in Scotland but at one time on Saturday victory looked likely to go to the home side. Though Scotland scored the opening try the Englishmen soon equalised while another try, which was converted, enabled them to cross over with a lead of 8 points to 5. After more pressing by England, the Scots suddenly altered the look of things, and three tries, all converted, placed them in a winning position. The game was not over, however, and the English side kept up a fierce attack. Unfortunately the passing was faulty and promising movements came to nothing through fumbles and "knock ons." Great praise is due to the Scotchmen for their fine defence and had they got "rattled," England might easily have scored several times. The result of the match leaves the positions in the Rugby Championship thus :

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Wales	3	0	0	6
Scotland	2	1	0	4
England	1	2	0	2
Ireland	0	3	0	0

Another International on Saturday was the Ireland and France match at Dublin, wherein the visitors, though beaten by 19 points to 8 showed a good knowledge of the game and ability which points to better things with more experience. Besides this, the Army Cup Final at Aldershot claimed much attention, a fine struggle ending in the victory of the 1st Welsh Regiment over the South Wales Borderers by 6 points to 3. In addition, followers of "Rugger" were deeply interested in the Watsonians and Clydesdale match, and as the former club had three cracks playing in the International at Richmond, it was felt that the unbeaten record might be lost. It was a near thing, but in the end the game was left with the scores a try each.

ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Southampton team, who visited the Argentine Republic three years ago, often speak of their very enjoyable trip and the great hospitality extended to them. This tends to make the Everton and Tottenham Hotspur teams keen on their coming visit. Naturally, with such a big British population in the Argentine, the "Soccer" game flourishes exceedingly and the tour of the two crack teams is sure to give it a further "fillip." Both play highly scientific and attractive football, and as past winners of the F. A. Cup the clubs stand high. It is arranged that the players will leave London by the "Araguaya" on May 14, and they will be about three weeks in the Argentine.

It was decidedly unlucky for Ireland that M'Connell was injured during the International against Wales at Belfast. The scores were one goal each when this happened and during his absence, Wales scored twice more. Ireland reduced the gap before the finish, but had to put up with defeat by the odd goal in five.

Interest in the First League Championship is less now that Newcastle United hold such a big lead and it is hard to see how the team can fail to win. The record now reads 46 points for 30 matches, Everton (40 for 2) coming next. The struggle in the Second Division is of quite another character. West Bromwich Albion managed to beat (1-0) Hull City at West Bromwich and to draw (1-1) on entertaining Barnsley. Tottenham Hotspur also shared the honours (3-3) on visiting Birmingham City, and as Bolton Wanderers were not engaged on Saturday, the positions of the leaders are: West Bromwich Albion 43 points for 31 games, Bolton 41 for 31 and Tottenham 40 for 30.

The semi-finals of the Scottish Cup enabled Glasgow Rangers to qualify at the expense of Falkirk (1-0) but Celtic and Clyde played a draw (no score). The latter match proved a big success, the gate money amounting to £1,081, while £620 represented the reciepts at Falkirk, a record for the ground.

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION.

There are some legislators on cross-country running in the South of England who do not approve of the expenditure of a few pounds yearly, with the view of promoting good feeling among followers of the pastime throughout the world. Fortunately they do not control the sport in England and the good sportsmen of the North and Midlands will continue to keep England's end up and strive, with Ireland, Scotland Wales and France, to carry on the good work. This policy was settled at Derby last Saturday and it is now assured that the International cross-country race will go on, in spite of the non-support by the Southerners. The race at Derby was the seventh in the series and the big success of the venture is highly satisfactory. Everyone was glad to see France join in and in the course of time we may see Belgium, Germany, Sweden and possibly the United States represented. That cross-country running is fine ground-work for Marathon racing is certain and as the latter is now general throughout the world, it ought to lead to cross-country running gaining many new recruits. The rise of France in regard to long-distance running has been remarkable and at no distant date we shall have great difficulty to beat a really representative team. There is little doubt that had the latest race been decided in France, the positions of the first and second men would have been reversed. A. E. Wood, the winner only just managed to forge a few yards to the front in the final spurt and he appeared more tired than J. Bouin, his pucky rival.

THE WINNER AND "RUNNER UP."

And now a word or two about the winner and "runner up." Wood has only been running about 18 months and yet has won the highest honours in the cross-country world. He is also a fine mover on the track and finished third in the four miles championship last July, which ought to have assured him a place on the British Isles Olympic team. As to Bouin, he deserves great praise, for he had to journey 500 miles to compete and was very sick crossing the Channel. Besides this he wore a pair of shoes purchased new for him at Derby, and all this, with the strange conditions, make his performance of finishing only a second behind Wood of great merit. It is possible he will compete in the ten miles flat championship in London on April 17th, and if so, he will trouble the best. Besides being a fine runner, Bouin is a splendid sportsman, as he showed by assisting Coales to rise, when the Midland champion fell. Like Wood, the French athlete is useful on the track, as he proved when winning a heat of the three miles Olympic Team Race in 14mins. 53secs., beating the United States cracks.

To return to the International race at Derby, seven of the English team finished in the first ten and so again the honours went to the representatives of the Rose. Both Wood and Bouin beat such tried runners as Straw and Barnes by over a minute more than Murphy and Robertson did in the "National," while Coales was 18 secs., Loney 11secs., Lord 46 secs. and Price 59secs. further behind Wood than behind Robertson, which goes to show that the latter would have had to improve on his "National" running to win the International race, had he started.

PEDESTRIANISM.

The cable informs us that A. B. Postle of Australia defeated B.R Day of Ireland for the 220 yards professional championship at Johannesburg in 23 secs. Why the time was so slow is not stated, for while neither man is in the same class as B. J. Wefers and a few other famous amateurs of the past, they are capable of approaching "even time" (22 secs.) for the furlong. In another part of the Empire (Toronto,) A Shrubb has been keeping in form by engaging in a 12 miles race with Fred Simpson, the Canadian-Indian, who was highly fancied by W. J. Sherring (the winner at Athens in 1906) for the Olympic Marathon Race. Shrubb's time, 66mins. 33secs., is very fair, but he will have to knock more than 4 1-2 minutes off this at the Stadium (London) in May if he wants to set up a new record—as he is advertised to do. The record stands at 62mins. 2 1-2 secs. by "Deerfoot" at West Brompton in 1863. In this race the Indian covered 11 miles 970 yards in the hour and failed by half a yard to concede W. Lang 100 yards in the 12 miles. The promoters of the big professional meeting at the Shepherd's Bush Stadium on May 15th advertise Shrubb, Aldridge, Appleby and another to run 12 miles and while the first-named may win, the writer doubts his ability to beat the record.

BILLIARDS.

Major H. L. Fleming, the new amateur billiards champion, appears to be a fine all-round sportsman. He shines as lawn tennis, polo, rugby football, cricket, golf and billiards, besides which he is a crack shot and fine steeplechase rider. His advent into Home billiard circles took most people by surprise, but he is of course better known in India, where he served nearly twenty years with the 36th Sikh Regiment. In depriving M. C. Vinz (holder) of his title, Major Fleming accomplished a fine performance, for not only did he win by 499 points in a game of 2,000 up, but he also made a fine break of 172.

BOXING.

Johnnie Summers has posted £100 as a forfeit for a third meeting with Jimmy Britt of California and we shall no doubt see these talented boxers inside the rubber before long. The Canning Town youth has also expressed his willingness to meet Welsh, but very rightly points out that it is no use saying too much about this proposed match until the latter sets foot here. We all recognise the great cleverness of Welsh, but there are some capable judges in London who do not credit him with the ability to "hand out" such powerful blows as Summers. It is because of this, that the very idea of an encounter between the pair sets followers of the game talking. The International match—Bart Connolly of America vs. Andrew Jephtha of South Africa—at the National Sporting Club on Monday did not arouse much enthusiasm. There was far too much holding to make the contest really interesting and it is such tactics that cause so many English supporters of boxing to stand out for no hitting in holds and a clean break. It was mainly due to the coloured man that there was a lot of holding and his exhibition was not brilliant. As one critic remarked, they "muddled through" as far as the fifteenth round when Jephtha was knocked down three times, which caused his handlers to throw a towel into the ring as a signal of defeat.

ROWING.

Both the Oxford and Cambridge crews have given the critics something to talk about this week. Favoured with fine conditions on Tuesday, the Dark Blues rowed a trial—Putney to Mortlake—in 18 mins. 21 secs. The previous best was 18 mins. 27 secs. by the Oxford crew in 1893, also in a trial. The record in the race is 18 mins. 47 secs. by Oxford in 1893 and Cambridge in 1900, so there is no mistaking the ability of the Oxford men. They were slow over the first mile and still outside record at Hammersmith, but at Chiswick steps, passed in 11 mins. 39 secs., they were 6 secs. inside the record made by Harvard (U. S. A.) in a trial in 1906. Staying on splendidly, they rowed the final stretch (Barnes to the finish) in 2 mins. 45 secs. which is really wonderful at the end of a long row. The Cambridge men had even better conditions for their Putney to Hammersmith trial on Wednesday, there being a strong following wind. They also beat record, doing 7 mins 11 1-2 secs. or 9 1-2secs. faster than the Oxford crew of 1897 accomplished, so that there is reason to anticipate a great race between the rival crews this year.

IN GENERAL.

The river Stour (Hants) has just yielded a grand pike of 37 1-4lbs. in weight, 45 inches in length and 24 inches in girth. It was caught with a live bait on snap tackle and was on view in London on Wednesday. This is probably the heaviest pike, of which there is authentic record, caught with rod and line in England.

Lieutenant J. J. Astor (holder) did not play up to form in the final of the Military Racquets Singles' Championship, the title going on to Captain A. Berger, Army Service Corps, by 3 games to 2.

F. Boeling, a Continental crack, created surprise at the Cannes Lawn Tennis Tournament this week by beating R. B. Powell of Canada in the third round of the Singles by 3 sets to 1, the winner showing excellent form.

MAHOMEDANS AND ENGLISH EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A Mahomedan named E. A. Syed writes in an English paper that Urdu is a part of religious education. I totally deny it. The Koran is the only religious book of the Moslems of the whole world. Every true Moslem child is religiously bound to learn the Koran before commencing any other language. The Koran is generally taught to children by their parents at home or in private 'aaktabs' in mosques, where mullas are teachers. Certainly a Municipal or a State school is not a place to impart religious education to the children of different faiths of different nationalities. No sane man will deny it when I say that the time has come for the Moslem community to push forward the cause of education to keep pace with non-Moslem communities who are far advanced in English education. Neither scholarships nor Urdu conferences nor any other encouragement but English schools will induce Mahomedans to come forward to give English education to their children. A local vernacular contemporary in a leading article says that Islam is not for education especially in English. He seems to be ignorant of it. Islam advises to learn a foreign language, especially the language of the ruler. The method of teaching of European ladies who are very courteous and kind to children is very highly appreciated by our Purda ladies whose little ones have been receiving education in English schools.—Yours, &c.

S. M. USUFF.

Bombay, April 13.

THERE is much distress in New York among the newly-emigrated Jews, says the "Jewish Chronicle." The number applying for aid is 50 per cent. larger than last year. Many families are on the verge of despair. "The people who are pl

LABOURITES AND PARLIAMENT.

FUNDS WANTED.

Twenty-five Candidates to be Put Forward.

SHILLING LEVY TO BE MADE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Independent Labour Party Conference had a prolonged discussion to-day on the depletion of the funds. Ten thousand pounds is needed to run twenty-five candidates at the General Election. It was decided to make a shilling levy.

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Turkey Sends Troops.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that it is reported at Teheran, that Turkey has decided to send 100 soldiers to defend the Legation.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

Fresh Suggestion.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Advices from Washington state that the Senate Committee has drafted a tariff, containing numerous differences from the House Bill. The Senate proposes to place cocoa and spices on the free list besides tea and coffee, because they are common necessities.

DEFECTS OF THE NAVY.

Lord Charles Beresford's Proposals.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

It is understood that Mr. Asquith has received from Lord Charles Beresford a report on the defects of the Navy and proposals for reform.

THE CUNARD REPORT.

Dividend Passed.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Report of the Cunard Line for 1908 shows an amount of £3,582 carried forward as compared with £109,882 in 1907. No dividend is declared. There was a decrease of 761,000 in west-bound third-class passengers during the year.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Reported Termination Denied.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Mr. Kato, the Japanese Ambassador, has issued an emphatic denial of the rumours spread in the Berlin and the Vienna press that Japan intended to terminate the alliance with Britain owing to Britain's intimacy with Russia and America.

MILITARY REVOLT AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Situation Extremely Strained.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

A military revolt has broken out in Constantinople.

Two battalions surrounded Parliament at dawn to-day to demand the dismissal of the Grand Vizier, the President of the Chamber and Minister of War.

The situation has been extremely strained for several weeks owing to bitterness between the Committee of Union and Progress and the Liberals who resent intervention of the Committee in public affairs and the murder of Hassan Fehmi, Editor of the Liberal organ. "Serbesti."

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The deaths are announced of Colonel White, formerly of the 15th Hussars, and of General Sir Julius Raines.

[General Sir Julius Augustus Robert Raines, K.C.B., C.C.B., was Colonel of the Buffs since 1882. After passing through Sandhurst, he joined the Buffs as Ensign in 1842 and was transferred to the 95th Regiment the same year, wherein he served continuously for thirty years and commanded it for fourteen years. He served throughout the Crimean and Indian Mutiny campaigns, displaying great gallantry, for which he received numerous decorations. Sir Julius filled many high Regimental and Staff appointments both at home and in the Bombay Command, being mentioned ten times in despatches. He was the author of "The 95th (Derbyshire) Regiment in Central India, 1908." Sir Julius was the only son of the late Colonel Joseph Robert Raines, a distinguished Peninsular Officer, and was born on 9th March, 1827.]

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

Return to Bombay.

The R. I. M. S. "Dufferin," under the command of Commander Frank Dobson, R. I. M., with His Excellency Sir George Clarke, the Governor of Bombay, and Staff on board, returned to Bombay from Aden, yesterday morning at 7 o'clock. About 7-30 Captain Greig and Captain Davies went on board the "Dufferin" to meet His Excellency in the R. I. M. steam launch "Bee." Sir George Clarke and Staff landed at the Apollo Bunder at 9-30, and entering a motor-car, drove to Government House. Captain Greig and Mr. Watson accompanied His Excellency, who appears much benefited by the trip.

DEATH OF SIR DONALD CURRIE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The death is announced of Sir Donald Currie.

Sir Donald Currie, K.C.M.G., M. P., was the son of the late Mr. James Currie. Born in Greenock in 1825, the great factor in the expansion of British commerce and the British Empire during the last century was little older than the man who was to live to make a name and a fortune in its development. Educated in Belfast, where Mr. James Bryce's father was among his teachers, and where a cavalry charge as an electioneering incident may have given him the distaste for the Home Rule experiment he evinced later on, he returned to Greenock at the age of fourteen to earn his own living in a shipping office. A few years later his abilities attracted the attention of one of the partners of the Cunard Line, founded in 1840, and gained him a place in their Liverpool office and his first introduction to steam in the shape of the company's three steam packets that plied leisurely between the Mersey and Boston. With the abrogation of the Navigation Laws, which had crippled our shipping trade with America until 1849, Currie's chance of making his mark came. The Cunard despatched him to Havre to establish an agency there, in order to attract the French trade with the United States. So ably did he acquit himself of his mission that before long a regular service between Havre and Liverpool was established, which, continued uninterruptedly. Later on he visited Antwerp and Bremen on similar errands, and then returned to the Cunard headquarters, where he worked until 1862.

With the growth of his business enterprise the founder of the Castle Line came more prominently into public life. The man who controls the "swift shuttles of an Empire's loom" has occasions to serve his country, and these obligations of a sane and enlightened patriotism Sir Donald Currie never shirked. Careful to cultivate cordial business relations in South Africa, he did his best to mediate between the late Republics and the British Government as long as there was room for mediation. When, on the occasion of the Diamond Fields District dispute, both President Burger and President Brand visited London, they came as Mr. Currie's guests, and Lord Carnarvon entrusted him with drawing up the final settlement of the disputed boundary. His services in the cause of peace and quiet were recognised by the C.M.G., and a unanimous vote of thanks from the Volksraad. Later, he was privileged to entertain Kruger, Joubert, and the rest of the Transvaal delegates of 1877, and it was from his house that they returned to South Africa after Sir Michael Hicks Beach had roundly declared in the House that Her Majesty's Government would not entertain Mr. Courtney's motion for the restoration of their independence. Majuba was the sequel to this incident, but Sir Donald Currie's letter preserved in the Blue-book on the subject testifies to his earnest desire to make a more placatory settlement possible.

More successful were his services during the Zulu war. On February 10, 1879, the "Dunrobin Castle" brought the terrible news of Isandhlwana and of Colonel Pearson's peril at Ekowe to London. Action, and prompt action, was necessary. Within forty-eight hours two Castle liners were ready to transport reinforcements. Further, Sir Donald had on his own initiative wired instructions for one of his outward-bound vessels to touch at Madeira to convey the orders of the Government to Sir Bartle Frere. The news of the prompt despatch of reinforcements arrived in the nick of time, for it enabled Lord Chelmsford to countermand the sortie from Ekowe on the very day for which it had been fixed. As Colonel Pearson's little force would have had to cut its way through 15,000 Zulus under Dabulamanzi, the few days gained by Mr. Currie's foresight were invaluable. His promotion to the K. C. M. G. recorded the public recognition of those services, and the immediate extension of telegraphic communication to Cape Town the lesson they had taught. In helping to link South Africa closer to the motherland the Castle Line and its founder have always deserved well of their country, never perhaps better than during the late war, and the G.C.M.G., conferred on him at the late Lord Salisbury's recommendation, was a fitting complement to the honours he so thoroughly deserved. Conciliatory mediations, as long as mediation was possible, and prompt action, when action became necessary, characterised Sir Donald's public life no less effectively than his business career.

As member for West Perth he sat in the House of Commons from 1880 to 1900, respected for his business capacity and personally popular with both parties. Elected in the first instance in the Liberal interest, he was unable to accept Mr. Gladstone's House Rule policy. Political differences, however, in no way marred his close friendship with his sometime leader. The picturesque cruise of the "Tantallon Castle" under Lord High Admiral Don Currie as "Toby" dubbed him, to Hamburg and Copenhagen in 1895, will be fresh in every memory. Always hospitable, these cruises must have furnished some of the pleasantest of Sir Donald's holiday recollections. A trophy he prized highly was one of Tennyson's habitual stays, which commemorated a cruise round Scotland to Copenhagen on the "Pembroke Castle" when Mr. Gladstone was also of the party. Another was an album containing the autograph photographs of innumerable Royal personages whom he had the honour of entertaining on board his own vessels off Copenhagen and elsewhere. Of late years, however, he had shown a growing inclination to spend his leisure in his native land where to Garth Castle the historic stronghold of the Wolf of Badenoch he added the estate of Glenlyon and was overlord of 16,900 ring-fenced acres of his native soil from the river Lyon to the foot of Schiehallion—this without counting the estate of Chesthill, more recently acquired. Not unnaturally, perhaps, he was a greater believer in all things Scottish, especially in the business capacity of Scotsmen, both at sea and in Fenchurch-street.

NEW LEAVE RULES.

Important Changes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 13.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned important changes in the rules for officers in Government service who return to duty before the expiry of their leave. These new rules provided that—

(1) Every order of recall shall state whether the recall is optional or voluntary

(2) If optional, no concession shall be allowed.

(3) If compulsory, the maximum concession shall be—(a) passage to India, (bt) time spent on voyage to count as active service, (c) unexpired leave to be taken when officer can be spared

(4) Concessions 3 (b) and 3 (c) to be given in every case of compulsory recall.

(5) Concession 3 (a) to be granted if leave is curtailed by one month or more. If leave sacrificed is less than one month, then this privilege shall be given or withheld at the option of the Secretary of State.

(6) Present Article 8 (3), Civil Leave Regulations to be cancelled. This article now entitles an officer who is recalled to count as active service the time spent on the return voyage to India, only if he takes the unexpired portion of his leave within a year of the date on which he can be spared from duty.

MILLITARY INTELLIGENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 13.

It is notified that a Canadian Musketry Certificate will in future be accepted as equivalent to a qualification at the School of Musketry, Hythe, or at one of the Indian Schools of Musketry.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Annual Distribution of Prizes.

STRONG INDICTMENT OF BOMBAY DEFENCES.

THE annual prize-distribution of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery was held last evening in the Town Hall, Colonel L. P. Russell, the commanding officer, being in the chair. The prizes were distributed by Rear-Admiral Sir George Warrender, and among others present on the platform were: Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson, Captain Haymes, and Major Everett.

Lt.-Col. Russell, in opening the proceedings, said that in previous years they had prize distributions a long time after the prizes were won; but this year they thought it desirable to have the prize-distribution nearer the time of the competition.

A FLOURISHING CORPS.

Under the guidance of the new Adjutant, the Bombay Volunteer Artillery were going stronger than they had for a good many years—than they had, in fact, ever since he had known them. (Applause.) In Bombay they had 265 men, of whom 228 were effients. At Poona they had a company of over 18 men, and when he saw them the other day at practice in field-gun before General Swan, he came to the conclusion that they were a most useful body of men. Their practice was most excellent. If they only got the funds, which seemed to be the prime need of volunteers as of everybody else in this country, there were some sixty Europeans at Ahmedabad who were constantly crying out for field-guns to protect their mills, and were anxious to take up military duties. Apparently, however, as there were so many demands on Government money, he (the speaker) had not funds available to establish that company although they only needed about Rs. 3,000. Still he was glad to say that their funds were in a flourishing condition, and if they could only continue so well for another year, he had no doubt they would be able to start an Ahmedabad company.

GUNNERS NEED PATIENCE.

He was proud to say that he had a number of officers who were as keen as they could possibly be, and all the officers of the R. G. A. had been very ready in the assistance and the encouragement at times when they had needed it. (Hear, Hear.) The garrison gunner, however, required the patience of Job and the tolerance of a great many other people scriptural or non-scriptural. Twice they had turned out for gun-practice, but were unable to hold it on account of the objection of a native gentleman. Still if they wanted to be good gunners, the one principle which they must adhere to was to stick to their duty wherever they might be until they had overcome difficulties. They had to record their thanks to a number of people, to the local newspapers for publishing their orders free of cost, to the non-commissioned officers, especially Sergeant Major Solly, Sergeant Williams, and Sergeant Major Maver, who all had worked as hard as they possibly could to keep up the efficiency of the Corps. They also had to thank the several generous donors who had given handsome prizes, and he was very glad to have the presence of Admiral Sir George Warrender to distribute them. (Applause.)

THE DEFENCE OF BOMBAY.

Members of the Corps were gratified that they had been able to assist the Military to keep down the Bombay riots, and he would like to impress on every man in the room that the present was the time when they all should give such assistance as they could to the Military authorities. It amazed him that the most powerful nation in the world should allow a valuable City like Bombay to remain in, to his mind, its present defenceless condition. When they saw the millions which were being spent in Bombay in laying out new docks, in reclamation at Sewree and in new buildings, when he came to think that two boats' crews landing anywhere in the neighbourhood of the water pipe or railway could render Bombay untenable in a week, and when they remembered that the submarine mining defences had been wiped away, it behoved every European to do something either by giving money or by personal exertions to put an end to the present scandalous state of things. (Applause.) Finally he announced a telegram from Major Pennington regretting that he could not be present and sending hearty congratulations.

THE ADMIRAL DISAGREES.

Admiral Sir George Warrender then presented the prizes and afterwards addressed the assembly. He said he took great interest in volunteering. His father was one of the earliest volunteers when the movement was started and afterwards commanded a volunteer battalion in Scotland. The gallant Colonel had made a very satisfactory remark and he (the Admiral) had noticed the excellent numbers of their Corps and the high number of efficients. Every European should be trained in the use of arms, but he personally was opposed to compulsory service. There was a great deal of truth in the old proverb that a volunteer was worth two men. He believed that if compulsory service were ever introduced in their country or in any of their dependencies they would rue it. In those countries where compulsory service existed, endless efforts were made to evade it. Men went even so far as to mutilate themselves for that purpose. The spirit of patriotism in the country should be strong enough to provide enough men for its defence (Applause). Their Colonel suggested that Bombay was in a very precarious state, but he (the Admiral) was afraid he differed from him. They must remember that before an enemy could land in Bombay he must cross the sea. He must cross the sea unless airships became much more prominent factors than they were now. Their object in maintaining a great navy was to drive their enemy off the seas, to drive his commerce off the sea and to keep their own commerce on the sea. There was no doubt that the heavy mine field caused great difficulty in the egress and ingress of our own ships, and was a source of danger. He felt sure that while our navy existed it would be a long time before an enemy could come to Bombay by sea. Should that ever happen it would not be Bombay alone which would suffer—it would be the whole Empire. In conclusion he remarked that it was the duty of the Volunteer Artillery to learn to work not only garrison guns but mobile guns and guns of a heavy calibre; especially they must be able to man and manœuvre heavy guns.

The Town Hall was effectively illuminated and tastefully decorated for the occasion. A large number of ladies and volunteers were present, the Band of the Corps was in attendance and the function, which passed off quite successfully, was followed by a dance.

THE PRIZE-LIST.

The following is the list of prizes:—

Gatacre Challenge Cup.—For a Cup presented by the late General W. Gatacre for the best shooting at Gun Target Practice. Won by No. 2 Company, Captain R. W. Fisher.

Wheal Challenge Cup.—For a Cup presented by Mr. Wheal for the best Sub-division at drill on the Guns. Won by No. 1 Sub-division No. 1 Company Sergeant T. W. Venn.

For Gun Drill.—A Cup presented by Major Hawes to be competed for by the Sergeants of Sub-divisions of No. 1 Company for the Sergeant judged to be the best Instructor in Gun Drill, Sergt. Venn.

Range Finding Competition.—(A Prize presented by the officers for the two best Ranga Finders in the Corps.) 1st Gunner E. E. Bellany, No. 1 Company; 2nd Gunner A. A. Webb, No. 2 Company.

Layers Competition.—A Prize presented by the officers for the two best Gun Layers in the Corps. 1st Bombdr. W. A. Niven, No. 1 Company; 2nd Gunner W. W. Dalgarno, No. 1 Company.

Class Firing Prizes.—Trained Volunteers.—For the five highest score in the annual course:—1st. Gr. G. Collyer. 2nd. Br. W. Geldart. 3rd. Gr. O. M. P. Clyne. 4th. Br. A. W. Barker. 5th. Gr. W. Thompson. Recruits:—1st. Gr. E. Beet. 2nd. Gr. F. Coleman.

Electrical Engineering Company's Attendance Prize.—Presented the Engineering Firms of Bombay. Won by Sapper T. Robion, who has attended every Defence Light manning, Inspection and extra parade through the year.

Recruit Electrician's Prize.—Presented by Lieut. A. C. Payne to the recruit who has made the most satisfactory progress in Electrical work during the drill season. Won by Sapper G. Brown.

Recruit Engine Drivers Prize.—Presented by Lieut. E. Triggs to the recruit who has made the most satisfactory progress in Engine driving during the drill season. Won by Sapper A. Williams.

Rifle Association. Inter Company Competition.—A Challenge Cup presented by Majors J. J. Marsland and R. W. R. Pennington for the best shooting Company and Medals to the winning Team. Won by the Electrical Engineering Company. Corporal F. Hainsworth.

Carter Cup.—A Challenge Cup presented by Mr. Carter of Messrs. Lund and Blockley for the best shooting Sub-division. Medals presented by the officers to the winning team and to the highest score in each losing team. Won by No. 1 Sub-division No. 1 Company. Sergeant T. W. Venn.

Best scores in each losing teams:—Br. Barker, Br. Geldart, Sergeant Coates, Gr. Clyne, Sapper Robion, Sapper W. Findlay.

Match I.—Ranges 300 and 500 yrds. (1) Bomb. Geldart, Governor's Cup. (2) Gr. Hatton, Cutler Palmer's Prize. (3) Br. Niven, Rs. 16. (4) Br Barker, Rs. 10. (5) Gr. Thompson, Rs. 5. (6) Gr. Toompson, Rs. 5. (6) Sgt. Venn, Rs. 5.

Match II.—Running Man. (1) S. M. Solley, Messrs. Leach and Weborny's Prize. (2) S. I. Maber, Rs. 25. (3) Sgt. Venn, Messrs. Whiteaway's Prize. Br. Grant Rs. 10. (5) Sapper Williams, Rs. 5. (6) Sapper Hainsworth, Rs. 5.

Match III.—200 to 600 yrds. Colonels Prize. (1) Gunner Collyer, Rs. 100. (2) Br. Barker, Rs. 25. (3) Gr. R. Collyer, Rs. 15. (4) Sapper Hotz, Rs. 10. (5) Sgt. M. Solley, Rs. 5. (6) Sgt. Coates, Rs. 5.

Match 4.—Disappearing Target. (1) Gr. D'Aroy, value Rs. 50. (2) Gr. Collyer, Messrs. Thomson Taylor and Asquith and Lord's Prize. (3) Gr. Clyne, Rs. 15. (4) Br. Barker Rs. 10. (5) Gr. Thompson, Rs. 5. (6) Spr. Hotz, Rs. 5.

Mach 5.—Regular Match. 200, 300 and 500 yrds. (1) S. I. Maber, Messrs. Thacker and Co's Prize. (2) Br. Niven, Mr. Simpkin's Prize value Rs. 25. (3) Gr. Thompson, Rs. 15. (4) Sgt Venn, Rs. 10. (5) Gr. Hatton, Rs. 5. (6) Gr. Clyne, Rs. 5.

Match 6.—Rapid Firing. (1) Sgt. Coates, Rs. 50. (2) Br. Geldart, Rs. 25. (3) Sapr. Williams, Rs. 15. (4) Gr. Hayward, Rs. 10. (5) Gr. Toompson, Rs. 5. (6) Gr. Clyne, Rs. 5. Aggregate.—(1) Bomb. Geldart, (2) Bomb. Barker.

Spoon Competition.—Bomb. Barker 7 Spoons, Bomb. Geldart 6. Bomb. G. Collyer 6. Sgt. Venn 6. Gr. Hatton 4. Gr. Clyne 4. S. I. Maber 4. Gr. Thompson 4. Br. Niven 4. Spr. Roblo 4. Sgt. Coates 3. S. I. Williams 3. Spr. Partridge 3. Spr. Hotz 3. S. M. Solley 2. Br. Banks 1. Gr. Corbett 1. Spr. Hainsworth 1. Sgt. Clarke 1. Spr. Browne 1. Gunner Whiteley 1.

THE URDU LANGUAGE.

Conference at Poona.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 13.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, in his presidential address, said he was not present to make anything like a long speech. He had attended the Conference practically as an outsider. He had all along spent his time in colleges and had hitherto nothing to do with educational administration of the Presidency. Under those circumstances he felt his position at the Conference somewhat awkward, as he had been confronted with matters he had never dealt with before. He would, however, speak on the subject of Mahomedan education in the Presidency with an open mind. To him it was an interesting subject, and the speakers had made it more interesting; but he knew very little of the facts of the case presented to him. It happened very curiously that one of the first things he had to deal with in his new position as Director of Public Instruction was to send a report on the encouragement of Urdu in schools. He found the report ready for him in his office. From that report he found that there were a considerable number of Mahomedans in the Presidency who wanted an Urdu school.

MAHOMEDAN APATHY.

But an Urdu school had been given to them only to be closed because Mahomedans would not send their children to it. He could not understand why the Mahomedans professed to have a grievance when, after Government had given them an Urdu school, their children were not sent to it. He was glad to find that what was now needed was that in the lower schools more of Urdu should be taught and less of the vernaculars. This could be done by having Urdu teachers. But that was a point on which he had consulted his advisers, and when he enquired of them why the Mahomedans were backward in educational matters his advisers replied that they did not know, nor did he profess to know, unless it was this that once a boy got through a primary school he felt no interest in the higher schools. Now came the question as to how Mahomedans proposed to set matters right. As far as he was personally concerned, he would be pleased to enquire into their difficulties, and if a sound case were made out to improve their position. His power, however, was limited, and this specially referred to finance. The Conference sought the establishment by Government of an

URDU TRAINING SCHOOL.

The idea was a reasonable and feasible one, but it was fraught with difficulty in regard to money When he was young he was told that money was the root of all evil, but now that he had grown older he came to learn that money was the root of everything that was good, and the latter truism had special significance in regard to an Urdu Training School. To set up an Urdu Training School it required money, and it would be difficult, he thought, to get money out of Government to carry out such a proposal. He would endeavour to look into the matter and get something done in the way of improvement of Mahomedan education. Speaking generally, he had a dislike for tall talk and fine resolutions calling upon Government to do this or that, but if any practical suggestion was placed before him he would be glad to give it his attention. In conclusion, he wished the Conference success and trusted that its aims and aspirations would result in real practical advantages to the Mahomedan community.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, in thanking the president for his most sympathetic speech, begged leave to remark that he was not at all surprised to learn that some Mahomedans did not like to send their children to an Urdu school when one was provided for them. The Urdu school as it existed to-day was more an evil than an acquisition, and a wise parent would not like to waste his money and the life of his boy by sending him to such a school. If Urdu schools be made as efficient as Marathi schools one would never hear of a Mahomedan preferring his son to be sent to a Hindu school.

FURTHER RESOLUTIONS.

In the second day's sitting, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"With a view to improve and popularise Urdu literature it was resolved to establish prizes to be awarded to the authors of good and useful works in pure Urdu published in this Presidency, and to encourage the establishment of an Urdu journal in principal towns."

"The Conference regretted that the history of the Mahomedan kingdoms of Ahmedabad, Bijapore and Ahmednagar did not receive the same encouragement as the history of the Mahratha period at the hands of the authorities, and it was resolved to draw the attention of Government to this important omission"

The Conference resolved to send a humble request to Government to appoint Deputy Educational Inspectors for Urdu schools in every division of the Presidency.

The Urdu Conference ended in the afternoon and the Political Conference of Delegates of all the branches of the League in this Presidency commenced its sitting in the evening.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The Service Rifle.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 26.

A SERVICE paper refers to a letter which appeared in the *Pioneer*, in which the writer expressed some surprise at the small number of Mahrattas serving in our Indian cavalry regiments. This paper suggests that the absence of Mahratta horsemen may be due to the gradual extinction of their martial proclivities, the inevitable result of the Pax Britannica. The wild clans of plunderers were mainly mounted men, light horsemen numbered in thousands it explains. This is correct, the Mahratta horse were not much better than mounted plunderers, armed with long spear and shield and mounted on what was nothing more than a Deccani "tat." They were at their best when hanging on the flanks and rear of an army, cutting up stragglers and looting baggage. The Mahratta can be a good horseman but not an efficient cavalry soldier according to modern requirements. As an infantry soldier he is well represented in the Indian Army, where he has plenty of opportunity to display his martial proclivities.

Lord Esher enjoys the reputation of being a man who carries through whatever he sets his mind to do. As an instance we may take the recent boom in London Territorials. He is Chairman of the London County Association and as such, undertook to make the London Contingent up to full strength. His first attempt was a dead failure. It was a call to arms, but it was also a pamphlet and so it had no effect whatsoever; it probably was unable to dissociate itself from other pamphlets of all kinds with which we are well supplied, especially those proclaiming the invaluable properties of some new patent medicine, and in such ignoble company no doubt the stirring appeal found its way to the waste-paper basket, leaving the heart of the patriotic Londoner untouched. Lord Esher accepted the failure of his pamphlet but not of his cause; he appealed to the *Daily Mail*, which with much banging of the big drum inspired the "Halls" to take up the cause, and so with borough mayors on the stage and recruiting agents interspersed amongst the audience, the men of London were to the number of 11,000 at last sufficiently wound up to come forward and enlist. The methods he adopted met with a considerable amount of disapproval, which has shown itself in a practical form by alienating many supporters of the Territorial scheme who are reluctant to be associated with what they consider a most undignified procedure.

As an instance of this, Mr. Elliman, famous for his benefactions to Slough and its Volunteers as much as for his embrocation, has refused to have any connection with the Buckinghamsire County Association Advisory Committee, as he holds that theatrical recruiting is ludicrous and the inducements held out to enlist in the Territorials to be undigified, and further maintains that the fact of the Advisory Committees being necessary is a proof that "the Territorial Force cannot be maintained without resorting to obscure methods of raising money, coupled with veiled intimidation in order to make up the moneys that a Liberal Government illiberally places at the disposal of the promoters of that form of Home defence." Mr. Elliman presented the Volunteer force at Slough with a drill-shed and other buildings costing £10,000.

The appalling consequences that may befall the patriotic Briton who goes out, for the defence of his country against the invader, in his everyday garb have been depicted with such telling effect in "An Englishman's Home as well as in the serial story" "While Britain Slept," that the members of the various rifle clubs are now asking for some kind of uniform that would ren ler them safe from suffering the penalties that a foreign invader would otherwise impose upon them.

Apart from these, there are others who are asking what they may be allowed to don some officially recognised garb and take their part in the national defence. They are mainly men who are precluded by the age limit from joining the Territorials and have no use for rifle clubs, men who can shoot and probably ride too. There must be a large number of such men between the ages of thirty-four and fifty-five, an useful body too, who would be an invaluable addition to the country's defence force. It is suggested that the uniform should consist of cap, shooting jacket, breeches and great coat of grey tweed and of such pattern as would allow it to be worn, without the badges of course, in every day attire. These "Bull Terriers" must not expect much encouragement from Mr. Haldane who looks upon all such movements with suspicion as likely to rival his "Terriers" in public importance. When Colonel Ford started enrolling 20,000 veterans as a nucleus for a Territorial Reserve he was snubbed for his patriotic efforts and warned that his action was illegal. But perhaps Mr. Haldane may realize that it might be to his advantage to encourage these old "Bull Terriers" who are pretty certain to whip up skulkers for the "Terriers".

"Women Territorials" is the latest in attractive head-lines. Where is the man worthy of the name, whose curiosity would not be excited by such an announcement and at once secure a copy of the paper that made it? Women Territorials are a creation of Lady Esher's, who appears to be anxious that they should not be mistaken for nurses, neither are they Amazons. They are to form an important branch of the national forces for the purpose of affording first aid to the wounded on the field of the territorial battle. Some of them will be First Aid Nursing Yeomanry, not "mounted female nurses" as called by a member at a meeting of the R. U. S. I.; others will go afoot or perhaps on bicycles but it will be equally difficult, one would imagine, to render first aid off a horse as off a bicycle. When one hears all Lady Esher has to say about her scheme, one wonders if she or the other ladies working in conjunction with her have the remotest idea of the conditions under which the wounded receive first attention on a modern field of battle. It looks as if they would have to be content after all with just being ordinary irregular military nurses.

Our present army rifle has of late been subjected to some pretty severe criticism, especially in the pages of the current number of *National Defence*. It is asserted that it is much behind the rifles of the other great Powers, and that its action is weaker than most other military weapons of foreign nations. It is pointed out that the rifle and the cartridge have been evolved in conjunction and consequently the possibilities of the one are confined to the limitations of the other. The fact that the one suits the other does not preclude the possibility of an improvement in both. The article points out that the Germans have, by altering the shape of the bullet and reducing its weight, been able to flatten the trajectory very considerably. Thus, the greatest height obtained by the German bullet in a flight of 500 yards is only 3 ft. while that of our bullet at the same distance is 5 ft. 8 inches, and again it is pointed out that at 700 yards range a man 5 ft. 9 inches in height would be hit by the German bullet at any point throughout the entire distance, whereas the L. E. bullet would strike him during the first 150 yards and the last 100 yards of its flight only. To obtain the greatest muzzle velocity of which a rifle is capable, the charge is increased until a working pressure is reached which approaches as is reasonably safe, to the limits imposed by the strength of the action, but the serious defect in the Lee action is that it possesses so small a margin of strength beyond that required for the present and out of date bullet which would permit of only a small increase of the charge. But even with an increase of charge and improvement in the shape of the bullet, our soldiers will still be provided with an inferior weapon, as compared with that possessed by the fighting men of many other nations. The subject is treated by an expert who has experience in Military rifles and whose statements may be accepted. It is apparent therefore that the only remedy is to provide a new rifle and bullet, a course the Government has been reluctant to adopt in view of the expected production of an automatic rifle by some inventive genius. An exhibition of such a rifle was given last Saturday at Hendon, by the inventor Mr. Sjogren of Stockholm, who claims for his invention that not only is greater rapidity of fire obtained by it but increased accuracy of shooting as well. The rifle which is capable of discharging a clip of five rounds automatically, in one and a half seconds, is on the principle of utilising the force of recoil to extract the fired case, insert another cartridge in the breech at the same time instantaneously re-cocking the striker.

The War Office have purchased a set of Solano targets for the Hythe School of Musketry, but in recommending these miniature landscape targets to the military authorities in India, expresses a regret that their purchase cannot be admitted as a charge against public funds. But no one expected they would be, especially as some regiments had to provide their own wire-cutters in South Africa from "regimental sources." If all the numerous articles used in drill and instruction provided from "regimental sources" were debited to the public funds, the Army Estimates would be appreciably increased. The cost of the Solano targets is £30. They represent actual figures to scale in actual scenes, so that the firer obtains to scale in miniature a complete view of the scene of action as it would be represented to him in actual warfare, in original. Any landscapes can be set up according to the conditions imagined as in "Bellum" but with much less trouble and, it may be added, with more satisfactory results.

THE LAHORE CATHEDRAL.

Improvement Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 13.

At the Easter meeting of the Cathedral Vestry held at Lahore yesterday, the Bishop was able to announce that the fund for the completion of the Cathedral, together with the Spence Gray Memorial Fund now stands at over Rs. 40,000. This is still far short of the lakh that is required to carry out the proposed scheme, which includes the completion of the two western towers and lengthening of the nave, but it shows that steady progress is being made and it should be remembered that from the first it was decided not to push this scheme in any way that might be detrimental to the various other good causes to the maintenance of which the diocese stands pledged. A sum of about Rs. 25 is at present being received from monthly subscriptions.

THE KAYASTH CONFERENCE.

Offer of One Lakh.

IMPROVEMENT OF STATUS OF KAYASTHA PATHSALA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 13.

At the Kayasth Conference, at Allahabad, a subscription of a lakh of rupees was promised by Chowduri Mahadeo Parshad, of Allahabad, towards the cost of raising the Kayastha Pathsala at Allahabad, to the status of a first grade College. The promise is conditional upon two lakhs of rupees being subscribed by other donors. An additional sum of Rs. 36,000 was promised before the Conference closed.

THE HOWRAH BRIDGE.

The Powder Incident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

In connexion with the find of powder near the Howrah Bridge, the "Englishman" says that officials deny the truth of it, and say it was some sort of seed. The find is, however, published both by the "Englishman" and the "Daily News" to-day.

THE ALIPORE CONSPIRACY.

Trial Concluded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

The trial of the prisoners in the Alipore Bomb case concluded to-day. The assessors attend Court to-morrow afternoon to give their opinion, after which the Judge will consider his judgment.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Destination of Students Selected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

Of the 100 students selected this year by the Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education, 25 are going to England, 17 to Japan, 3 to Germany, 1 to Sweden, 1 to Canada and 4 to America, while the remaining 49 are bound for one country or another in Europe.

THE LATE MISS CLARKE.

The Sheriff of Bombay has received the following letter from the Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, dated the 29th March.

"His Excellency the Governor desires me to request you to convey to the citizens of Bombay his warm thanks for their kind message of sympathy, which he greatly values."

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE PRICE MINISTRY.

Dreadnoughts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, MARCH 29.

THE Price Ministry, since it was formed nearly four years ago, has remained intact, and the only alteration made in its personnel has been the addition of two more members, as a result of the passage of the Constitution Act of last session. No other Government which ever held office in this State lasted for so long a time without a change. Indeed, only two administrations—that of Mr. Kingston and that of Mr. Jenkins—exceeded in their total duration the period during which the Price Cabinet has held sway in South Australia. When the Government assumed office only one of its members, (Mr. O'Loughlin) had any experience of the work of a Minister, but now all of the original quartet are old and seasoned departmental heads. They have become so accustomed to their work that it has all the familiarity which routine can give it. They have been so closely associated, and have borne so much responsibility together that they have acquired an intimate knowledge of mutual characteristics, which has made them close friends. The approaching break in the Ministerial circle will come therefore, as a source of great regret more especially as Mr. Kirkpatrick, who is to go to England as Agent-General, is such a genial and good-hearted man. The companionship between him and the Premier has been particularly close, and the severance of these ties will involve an unpleasant wrench. Mr. Price however, has evidently felt that his old friend and colleague must be given a chance to undertake the arduous duties of Agent-General before anyone outside the Cabinet was approached, and so a surprise was sprung on the community. It goes without saying that the vacancy caused by Mr. Kirkpatrick's departure will be filled, so far as the Ministry is concerned, by a Labour member, and as the choice must be made from the Legislative Councillors, all eyes turn naturally to the Hon. F. S. Wallis, who since his election to that Chamber, has won the respect and esteem of everybody. There will, of course, be necessity to hold an election to fill the vacant seat for the Central division, and it is not quite so easy to forecast the successor of Mr. Kirkpatrick.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Unless some new development in regard to the proposed Federal capital site should occur, Melbourne will not for many years longer be the home of national Parliament. Some time must necessarily elapse before the new city, with buildings capable of housing the Legislature, can be brought into existence, but there is no apparent reason, apart from financial, considerations, why the preliminary work should not be pushed along space. Parliament in an indefinite way has decided upon the locality for the seat of Government, and the Federal surveyor has mapped out the land which it is suggested should be acquired by the Commonwealth for the purpose. It may be taken for granted that the decision in favour of the Yass-Canberra district will be adhered to, although whether this locality will be more suitable in the interests of Australia as a whole than the discarded Dalgety would have been is open to question. In any case, the district has the approval of a majority of the members of the House of Representatives and of the Senate as expressed in the latest exhaustive ballot, and its selection meets with the approval of New South Wales politicians. Unfortunately, Federal legislators were restricted in their choice owing to the bargaining spirit in which the senior State entered into the Federation. Still, as the Constitution was agreed to by all parties its provisions must be respected and as New South Wales will be required to make over to the Commonwealth the territory in which the seat of Government will be situated, it would be obviously unfair to insist upon the selection of a site in any district to which that State strongly objects unless it could be shown that the larger interests of the whole of Australia would be more adequately conserved there than would be the case if the wishes of New South Wales were respected. There are some conditions, however, which ought to have been insisted upon by the representatives of the States other than New South Wales. The principal of these is that the land should have had a sea boundary. It needs no argument to show that the commercial interests of the senior State will stand in a more advantageous position than those of the rest of the Commonwealth if the capital can only be approached through State territory.

THE GIFT OF A DREADNOUGHT.

That Australia should present the Mother Country with a Dreadnought is a great and inspiring suggestion of a truly Imperial patriotism. It comes from Melbourne, the happy thought of the organ of one party, immediately improved by the organ of the other. In this circumstance is an indication of the broad, non-partisan spirit in which it should be taken up with loyal enthusiasm in every part of the Commonwealth and given effect to by the Federal Government on behalf of a united people. The "Age" and the "Argus" from slightly different standpoints, have eloquently stated the case for this gift of Australia to the Empire; but the merits of the proposition are, indeed, self-evident. There is no ignoble element of selfishness in the genesis of the idea. When our Acting Premier, fascinated at once by the greatness of the conception, declared that "it would be a grand advertisement for the Commonwealth," he gave expression to

and the future destiny of the State in their hands. A teacher, unlike a mechanic or carpenter, is responsible for the welfare of hundreds, and I want whole-hearted men and women to teach the children to become better than their fathers and mothers. That is no reflection on the parents of to-day, but I want to give the children every opportunity to develop their highest possibilities."

COMMONWEALTH POLICY.

The Commonwealth Government have now decided on the main lines of their policy for the coming session of Parliament and the next general elections. A feature of the policy is a demand for fresh taxation almost at once. Mr. Fisher will at Gympie tell the country that the Federation cannot wait for the consummation of the readjustment of the financial relations of the Commonwealth and States, but must have more revenue immediately. He will indicate broadly the line on which the Ministry hope that an amicable readjustment of Federal and State relations may be secured and more Customs revenue may become available, but the case he will submit is for fresh taxation at once, to provide money for old age pensions and the expanded Australian naval programme which constitutes the next vital feature of his policy. Though Mr. Fisher is silent on the subject of the precise means to be recommended for the raising of fresh taxation, it is accepted by the rank and file of the Labour Party that the Ministry will plainly declare for a graduated Federal land tax to be imposed before the expiration of the Braddon clause of the Constitution. Whatever the particular form of the raising of the future tax, fresh revenue from the Commonwealth citizens is the most pressing demand which the Labour Ministry will make upon the country if they retain office.

A.

THE REFORMS SCHEME.

Class Representation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

A Bhagalpore telegram, dated the 12th instant, says :—

"Considerable anxiety was felt by the leaders of the Behar Provincial Conference, at the possibility of a rupture between the Hindu and Mahomedan delegates, on the question of Mahomedan representation in the Legislative Councils. A compromise, however, was arrived at on the lines indicated in the Budget speeches by Mr. Gokhale and Sir Harvey Adamson, and was accepted both by the Hindu and Mahomedan delegates, headed by Mr. Ali Imam, the President of the Muslim League.

"Great satisfaction prevails over this harmonious termination of a compromise proceeding from Mr. Gokhale, who had come specially to attend the Behar Provincial Conference, and who was entertained yesterday by the leading representatives of the Marwari, Mahajan and Bengalee communities, at different places."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 13.

Meetings of protest against the Hindu agitation, against a separate electorate for Mahomedans, and against the appointment to the Legislative Councils of Mahomedans by nomination, have been held by the Mahomedans at Fyzabad and Rae Bareli. It was urged that the number of Mahomedan seats should not be determined by the numerical strength, but that due regard should be paid to the past and present political importance, social position, steadfast loyalty and substantial interest of Mahomedans in the country.

Telegrams of both meetings were sent to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. The feeling in these Provinces is very bitter among the Mahomedans, on account of the selfish attitude adopted by the Hindus over the Reform Scheme and their fierce opposition to Mahomedan claims.

THE CHIN HILLS.

A Compromise with the Murderers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 13.

A correspondent from the Chin Hills writes that the Bong Chief has compromised with his brother's murderers and their supporters, and has returned to his village in triumph. The fact that he is supported by the Government is greatly increasing his prestige. Part of the compensation has been paid and the balance will be paid shortly. Some of the mutinous villagers are kept in custody at Mindat until the balance of the compensation is paid.

THE KHYBER PASS CLOSED.

Kafila Traffic Suspended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 13.

The "Pioneer" hears from Peshawar that the Khyber has been closed for Kafila traffic both ways since Saturday last. The Sarhang of Dakkha has again been giving trouble in taking over an escort of caravans at Tor Okam, near Landi Khana, and hence there has been no option but to close the Pass.

AGARPARA BOMB OUTRAGE.

Condition of the Victims.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

One of the victims of the Agarpara bomb outrage, Bangshi Nath Pal, of Naihati, is lying in a most critical condition at the Barrackpore Hospital. Yesterday his left arm was amputated and fragments of cocoanut shell were found in his flesh.

The other man, Brojo Hohon Banerjee of Sripur, Jessore, is progressing favourably and is expected to be discharged in a day or two.

SIGNOR SAVINI'S CONCERT.

The Concert of Chamber Music, which is to be given by Signor Savini at the Y. M. C. A. Hall this evening, promises to be of the greatest interest. Cesar Franck's quintette for piano and strings is one of the greatest works of its kind, and other items in a well selected programme are the "Andante Cantabile" from Tschaikowsky's string quartette and Boccherini's Minuet. Mrs. Hiek will give as piano solos two of Greig's works, and Signor Savini will play a movement from one of the sonatas of the same composer. Signor Mori will give a 'cello solo, Bach's "Aria," with orchestra accompaniment and the remaining items fall to the share of a small string orchestra. The Concert is under the patronage of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday next 17th instant for the Town Cup :—

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Course No. 12, length 11·2 miles. Start at 4 p.m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Course No 12, length 11·2 miles. Start at 3-45 p.m.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Course No. 12, length 11·2 miles. Start at 3-30 p.m.

The winning boat on combined handicap of all three classes takes the Cup.

SHIPS BOAT HANDICAP RACE—Course No. 33, length 19·16 miles. Start at 3-15 p.m.

J. R. NEEDHAM,
Hony. Secy., Sailing Committee R. B. Y. C.

THE PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.

Speech by the Maharaja of Durbhanga.

At the opening of the Session held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Friday H. H. the Maharaja of Durbhanga, who occupied the chair, delivered the following address :—

Gentlemen,—It is with feelings of very great pleasure that I find myself called upon to preside over this great and representative gathering—an assembly consisting of men belonging to all the principal religions of the world, met together in friendly conference, to exchange their views with each other, with the main purpose of finding out, not how far separate they are in creed or ritual but how near! they are to each other, when they penetrate through all the outward forms and come face to face with the eternal verities which lie at the inner heart of hearts of all the great religions of the world. Such conferences have been held from remote antiquity. The Brahmans, in the remote period of Indian history, did not, it is true, allow other people to participate in their conferences, but a great change came upon Hindu society with the rise of Buddhism in the sixth century B. C. The first religious conference in a recognised form was held by the Buddhists at Rajgir (Behar) in 543 B. C. under the auspices of King Ajatasatru. The next conference was held by them at Vaisali (in Mozafferpur in 443 B. C.). Similarly a third conference was held by the Buddhists at Pataliputra (Patna) in 255 B. C. under the auspices of Emperor Asoka. The fourth conference was held in Jalandara (Punjab) under the auspices of King Kanishka about 78 A. D. As late as in the seventh century A. D., King Harshavardhana of Kanyakubja used to hold religious conferences at the interval of every five years. Similarly the Jains used to convene religious conferences, of which the most notable one was held at Mathura in the second century A.D. Kumarilabhatta and Sankaracharyya were perhaps the first batch of Brahmanic reformers that advocated religious conferences in proper forms. Though their aim was a religious conquest they convened conferences of the followers of all religions existing in their times and entered upon healthy discussion with them. Even during the reign of the Emperor Akbar, we hear of conferences of the followers of different religions, and in more recent times religious conferences, better known as Parliaments of Religions, have been held in Chicago and Venice, and occasionally similar conferences are held in different parts of Europe. Even in Modern India our religious gatherings, periodically held in almost all parts of the Empire, call forth vast congregations, of which the greatest is the Kumbha Mela. These melas provide us with opportunities of exercising practical piety and spirituality through the advantages they afford of being filled with magnetism of the greatest saints of all sects and creeds and permeated through and through with the vibrations of the spiritual atmosphere by which the assemblies are generally pervaded. Man has been classified as a religious animal. For go anywhere you like throughout the world, you will find, even amongst the tribes lowest down in the scale of civilization, some acknowledgment of a higher power than themselves, good or evil, of whom they stand in awe and worship after their various fashions of religious ritual. We are met to-day as a Parliament of Religions. This reminds me of the meaning which lies at the root of the word "Religion." It signifies a "binding again"—a binding of man to his brother man, and they again to God. This is, I trust, the spirit which will lie at the back of all our thoughts in the discussions about to take place, and if so, we will find ourselves at the close of this Session, companions-in-arms, although belonging to different regiments of that great army, whose leader and commander is God, against all the opposing forces of evil which surround us in this world. There are as many religions in the world as there are modes of worship of the Divine Being. Brahmanism, Buddhism, Jainism, Christianity, Mahomedanism, etc., are all religions inasmuch as they prescribe divine worship in some forms or other. Sreekrishna says in The Bhagabadgita :—"I serve men in the way in which they approach Me. In every way, O son of Pritha, men follow in my path." (Bhagbadgita, Chapter IV. verse II). A poet says in Persian :—"A Musulman is the slave of Thy face, a Brahman is a prisoner of Thy locks, Thou art in the Kaaba and in the Mosque and Thou art also in the Fire-worshipper's Shrine and in the Temple of the Hindu." The various religions of the world represent in their votaries the cry in diverse ways of human hearts hungering after their God, if haply they might find Him and become acquainted with His character. But God is in them all, and is leading His children through all their religions, and by disciplinary education according as they are able to bear it into full light of His gracious Fatherhood towards all the children of men. The time may not yet be near at hand, but the human race, through diverse ways, are all marching on towards one universal religion, viz :—

"THE FATHERHOOD OF GOD AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN."

We are met here to recognise this great truth and to help to bring it about. We may worship at different earthly shrines, and express our ecclesiastical creeds by differing formulas, and worship through the various modes of ritual and symbols by which our forefathers have worshipped God. But while we differ and sometimes differ largely in these outward forms of creed and ritual; in the things of the heart and the spiritual life, we find ourselves in the haven of peace. In the outer courts of Ecclesiasticism there has always been war, but in the interior we find that Sainthood is one and the same all the world over. Creeds and Rites and outward Ceremonials and Symbols doubtless expressed some spiritual meaning when they were first instituted and were meant to be helps to the inner life, but it is the almost invariable history of all these things that through the lapse of time these symbols largely become emptied of their original interior significance, and people keep on worshipping the husk when the kernel is gone. This is true in all religions. As I have already said we may dispute about the outward vestures of our faiths, but when we get into the inner "sanctum sanctorum," we are all at one. There is no dispute about the great characteristics of the spiritual life, such as love, purity, truth, righteousness, goodness, gentleness, helpfulness, forgiveness, brotherly kindness, hope, joy, peace, and all those other qualities which blossom and bear fruit in the highest human character. In this realm we are all at one. In taking a glance at some of the great religions represented in this Parliament, time will only permit me to touch on them in a somewhat cursory manner. Nor is more necessary, seeing there are friends here who will severally give expositions of the Faiths to which they individually belong. In Zoroastrianism we have an actual theological dualism. Two Spirits—one a God creating all that is good, and the other an evil being creating all evil. The pious Zoroastrian, after an honourable toil, goes to an immortality of blessedness in thought, word and deed. According to the later Avesta if not pious he fails to Hell in passing over the Judge's Bridge, and this Hell consists of evil thoughts, words and deeds, as well as physical torment. His body rises and he dwells on a rejuvenated earth, through the instrumentality of a Saviour born of Virgin. No religion has so clearly grasped the ideas of guilt and of merit. On the works of men here below a strict reckoning will be held in Heaven according to the deeds entered in the book. Zoroastrianism knows nothing of the remission of sins, but an evil deed can be atoned for by a good one. The end of all things I will be one undivided kingdom of God in Heaven and on earth. I now briefly glance at the religion of Buddhism in India. In answer to a question as to what he considered the "summum bonum," Gautama is reported to have said :—1. "To serve wise men, and not to serve fools, to give honour to whom honour is due,—this is the greatest blessing. 2. To dwell in a pleasant land, to have done good deeds in a former birth, to have right desires for one's self—this is the greatest blessing. 3 Much insight and much education, a complete training and pleasant speech—this is the greatest blessing. 4. To succour father and mother, to cherish wife and child, to follow a peaceful calling—this is the greatest blessing 5. To give alms, and live righteously, to help one's relatives, and do blameless deeds—this is the greatest blessing. 6. To cease and abstain from sin, to eschew strong drink, not to be weary in well doing,—this is the greatest blessing. 7. Reverence and lowliness, contentment and gratitude the regular hearing of the law,—this is the greatest blessing. 8. To be long suffering and meek, to associate with members of the Sangha, religious talk at due seasons,—this is the greatest blessing. 9. Temperance and chastity, a conviction of the four great truths, the hope of Nirvana—this is the greatest blessing. 10. A mind unshaken by the things of the world, without anguish or passion, and secure,—this is greatest blessing. 11. They that act like this are invincible on every side, they walk in safety, and theirs is the greatest blessing." Self-conquest and universal charity, these are the foundation thoughts, the web and woof of Buddhism, the melodies on the variations of which its enticing harmony is built up.

THE WORD ISLAM

implies pious resignation and submission to the Divine Will. The Great Arabian Prophet enjoined upon all Mussalmans the observance of five duties: First, the belief that there is but One God: Second, the observance of five daily prayers; Third, the giving of Sadka or alms; Fourth, the fasting for one month during the holy month of Ramazan; Fifth, pilgrimage to Mecca once in a Mussalman's lifetime. A belief in a judgment to come is an essential part of the creed, teaching men that they ought to live their lives seriously and not to waste them in follies. Every Moslem is every other Moslem's brother. In social gradations the rich man is considered to be the natural protector of the poor, and the poor man takes his place at the table of the rich. Nowhere in Mahomedan society is there any invidious distinction between rich and poor, and not less than one-fortieth of their goods is given to the benefit of the poor. The above is the pure and true essence of the great Mussalman religion. I would now briefly refer to

CHRISTIANITY.

Jesus Christ lived in Palestine nearly 2,000 years ago. Here we tread on historical ground. Jesus Christ lived to the age of 33 years. He claimed to be the Son of God and the Son of Man. His great distinctive message to His own countrymen, and through them to the world, was that God was not only the Creater, the Upholder, and Ruler of all things, but that above all those, He was a Father seeking to bring His human family back to himself in order that they might live the Blessed life in this world, and afterwards in the Eternal home above. Jesus Christ lived up to His own teaching. He wrote nothing, but imbued His own immediate followers with His wonderful sayings and with His own spirit. These men in turn lighted up the then known world with the words of their Master and so the religion of Christ spread until we behold the Christendom of to-day. Jesus Christ, after a three years' public ministry, was put to death on the Roman Cross, but His followers believe that He rose again on the third day to die no more; that His Spirit now pervades all things; that the attractive power of His Cross was never felt so much as it is to-day, and that the law of His life of sacrificial love was maintained by simply doing the will of His Father and in placing implicit trust in Him. The great principles of the kingdom which he wished to set up on earth was the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. Christianity holds out the forgiveness of sins and the sure hope of an eternal life after death.

THE HINDU RELIGION,

to which I belong, is one which stretches far back into antiquity. To-day it is the religion under various forms of two hundred and seven millions of the people of India. Hindus are divided and marked off into manifold interior diversities of worship belonging to different ages and different grades of society, and the rites vary with the places at which they are practised, and the incarnations to which they are addressed. Like nearly all the older religions of the world, it was a set of forms for the common people, and a different inner meaning for the educated and initiated. The inner meaning is that all the great elemental forces of Nature are manifestations of the all-pervading divine energy, and that man himself is but a vessel which contains the divine particle giving thought and utterance to visible humanity. The Hindu doctrine is that God pervades all Nature, so that in worshipping Nature, you actually worship the Divine Spirit in every atom of matter. Manu, the well-known founder of Hindu socio-religious institutes, speaks of ten injunctions as follows :—"Resolution, patience, self-restraint, honesty, purity, restraint of the organs, devotion, knowledge, truthfulness and absence of anger are the ten constituents of 'Dharma.' Brahmins, who study these ten, and having gone over them, act up to them, attain a supreme course of existence." (Manusanhita, Chap. VI, verses 92, 93.) Similarly, Manu speaks of ten prohibitions as follows :—"Covetousnes, malice and scepticism constitute the threefold evil act of the mind. Abuse, untruth, back-biting and frivolous irrelevant talk are the fourfold evil act done by the voice. Stealing, killing without the sanction of law, and adultery with another's wife are called the threefold evil act of the body." (Manusanhita, Chap. XII, verses 5, 6 & 7.) The ultimate good revealed through the Hindu religion is the freedom of the soul from the body to anything that has sensation, and its return through a succession of existences to the infinite Spirit whence it came. The books of Hindusim are full of moral precepts and virtuous maxims enjoining piety, austerity and the abnegation of self for the conduct of life in this world. A good Hindu is a good man. He claims that in pure Hinduism is the spirit of true religion, Sanatana Dharma, a definition which proclaims its catholicity and universality. According to the Vedas and Shastras there are seventy-two divisions and innumerable sub-divisions of Sanatana Dharma, and these sub-divisions are again divided in numerous branches which I will not trouble you to name, but will put them in an Appendix to this address for future reference. I must now draw these remarks to a close. Delegates and representatives of the various religions of the world, who have come from far and near to attend this great Congress, I extend to you a most cordial welcome, and our heartiest thanks are due to all who have come prepared to read papers on their own distinctive faiths, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of the Session. I trust you will return to your homes feeling that you have had a real pleasure in being here, and that you will carry away with you the reward of having contributed in no small degree to a better understanding of one another and of the several faiths to which we belong. Gentlemen, in conclusion, I have to thank you for the patience with which you have listened to me. I have great hopes as to the results which will follow this Parliament of Religions. The grand ultimate test of the value of any religion is its ability so to mould its worshipper as to turn out good men of high spiritual character. A religion that fails to do this is of little use to humanity. Amid all our diverse faiths there is only one end in view and everything is moving on, independent of our wills, to—

"One God, one law, one element,
And one far-off Divine event.
To which the whole creation moves."

In the end there will only be one religion which will express itself in Love to God, in Love to our Brother Man. May this Parliament be the means of helping on that glorious day in the history of the world.

GRATEFUL MOTHER

Tells how Doan's Backache Kidney Pills saved her son's Life.

Mrs. B. Tier, of 102, Newland Road, Worthing, England, says :—"I don't know how to thank you enough, for your Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have actually saved the life of my son Arthur, aged 14.

"Arthur's illness started with a bad back. When he was out running with other boys, I noticed that he seemed in pain, for he held his hand to his back. When I questioned him he said there was a bad pain there.

"His eyes became dark and puffy, and his hands and feet began to swell. Before long he was unable to walk at all, and we had to take him out in a Bath chair.

"I called in the doctor, but all the 14 months he was attending him, Arthur grew worse and worse. His whole body swelled up with water, alarming me terribly, for I feared he could not live much longer.

"Shortly after he was taken into hospital, where he had every care and was attended by four doctors but no hope was held out that he would live.

"He is so altered now, since using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, that his own nurse hardly knew him at first. He runs about and plays with the other boys, just as though he had never had a day's illness in his life! There is no sign whatever of the old kidney disease, and the watery swellings have completely gone. He is splendidly cured. What is more, he has kept well for the last eight months."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SECRET COMBINE IN THE SUGAR TRADE.

Before Mr. Justice Russell.

KARMALLI ABDULLA ALLARAKHIA VS. VORA KARIMJI JIVANJI AND CO. AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff.—Mr. Inverarity and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co.

For the first Defendant.—The Hon'ble Mr. Strangman Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

No appearance for the second and third defendants.

His Lordship yesterday delivered judgment in this case, the facts of which have been reported. The plaintiff is a Khoja merchant, trading in the name of Abdulla Allarakhia and Co., the first defendant being also a Khoja merchant. The second defendant, Rashid Alladina and Co., formerly did business as merchants at Khoja Moholla until his insolvency; and the third defendant, Mr. R. D. Setna, is the Official Assignee of the estate of Rashid Alladina and Co. The plaintiff prayed that the defendants be ordered to pay to him the sum of Rs. 1,11,815-8-9 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 27th August, 1908; that all necessary directions may be given, inquiries made, etc.

Prior to July 1906, the first and second defendants' firms were carrying on business in rivalry and competition with each other in sugar and other goods. On the 25th July, 1906, the two firms entered into an agreement to do their sugar business in partnership for one year; and it was agreed that, in order that other merchants should not know of their combination and partnership, each of the partners should do one-half of the business in his own name, and that the shipping document should be made out and the hundis drawn in the names of the respective partners. The two defendants' firms bought enormous quantities of sugar on joint partnership account, although, ostensibly, the purchases were made separately. Five hundies, all dated 28th November 1906, for the aggregate amount of Rs. 1,10,500, were accepted and paid by the plaintiff. The first defendant said the real nature of the agreement was to bear out and give effect to the understanding between the two firms, which was that each of them should continue to do business separately. The profits and losses of one particular business were pooled upon the terms that each of the firms should finance its share of the particular business. The plaintiff cashed the hundis drawn by the second defendant in contravention of the agreement and entirely on his own responsibility. The second defendant had no authority whatever to pledge the credit of the first defendant's firm.

His Lordship reviewed the facts and the law of the case at considerable length. He found on the issues that there was a partnership between the first and second defendants' firms as alleged in the plaint. In the events that happened the plaintiff financed the two firms jointly, and gave them credit jointly. The hundis mentioned were drawn by the defendants' firms respectively in pursuance of the agreement that the partnership between them should be kept secret, but in the drawing of those hundis each of the defendants' firms pledged and intended to pledge the credit of the other. Plaintiff paid monies on the hundis for and on account and for the credit of the partnership. In the events that happened, and in order to carry out the objects of the partnership, each firm had been authorised to pledge the credit of the other. On the general issue, his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff.

It was referred to the Commissioner to ascertain what the total amount due by the partnership to the plaintiff amounted to, and to take all the necessary accounts and make all proper enquiries. As to costs, his Lordship said the plaintiff had failed to prove the special agreement he set up as to the charges. He estimated the time taken up by that at one and a half days. Defendant No. 1 must pay the costs of the suit other than the costs of one and a half days' hearing. These costs would be reserved till after the Commissioner has made his report.

A WIDOW'S CLAIM TO PROPERTY.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

AISHABI, WIDOW, VS. MAHOMED SIDIK HAJI MOLEDINA AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff.—Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Dinshaw F. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji, and Dalpatram.

For the Defendants.—Mr. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

His Lordship yesterday delivered judgment in the suit in respect of a property situated at Worlee.

The parties are Cutchi Memons. Five brothers, who traded jointly, had purchased land at Worlee in 1867; and in 1871 they separated. The land came to the share of two brothers named Cassam and Moledina. There was an encroachment on Government land, but in 1877 the Government resolved to allow the land to be included in the holding of the larger piece of land. The plaintiff in this suit laid claim to the property at Worlee known as the "Woolachee Khan," as being the property of her grandfather Cassam. The first defendant contended that a moiety of the Worlee property belonged to the heirs of his grandfather Moledina. The plaintiff's case was that, soon after the partition between the five brothers, Moledina released his claim in the property in question in favour of Cassam, for a valuable consideration. After Cassam's death, the plaintiff averred, his family remained in possession of the land till 1899. It was not disputed on behalf of the defendants that Haji Cassam took the rents of the property and appropriated them to his own use. But, urged the defendants, the rents were so small that the well-off branch of the family of Moledina did not care to claim them. It was established, said Mr. Justice Davar, that Moledina had transferred his share in the property in 1873 to Haji Cassam. He also held that one of Haji Cassam's executors, Rahimtulla, held the property on behalf of Haji Cassam's heirs. The fairest order to make under the circumstances would be to allow the first defendant to remove the chawl he had built on the plaintiff's property. The plaintiff was declared entitled to the Worlee property. From August 1899 the first defendant should account for the rents and profits of the plaintiff's property, the Commissioner to take accounts; defendants Nos. 1 to 8 to pay the plaintiff's costs of the suit.

A LUNATIC'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

MANESSEH JACOB MANESSEH VS. SHAPURJI HORMUSJI HARVAR.

For the Appellant-defendant, Harvar.—Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Johangir, Gulabhoy, and Billimoria.

For the Respondent-plaintiff.—Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

Their Lordships, sitting in the Appeal Court on the Original Side yesterday, delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by the defendant, now an inmate of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum. The appeal was filed from the judgment of Mr. Justice Macleod delivered on 10th September last. Sorabji H. Harver was the brother of the plaintiff, who acted as his guardian in these matters. The plaintiff's claim was for Rs. 31,853 for principal and interest. In June 1905 and in February 1906, the defendant Harver executed two mortgages in favour of Manesseh to secure advances of Rs. 22,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively. Out of these sums, the defendant had paid Rs. 7,700. Less this sum paid, the plaintiff filed his claim. The defence was that the defendant was not of sound mind when he entered into these transactions. Mr. Justice Macleod held that these contracts were perfectly rational acts performed in a perfectly rational manner. The delusions, if any, to which the defendant was stated to have been subject at the time, were of a very shadowy character. He might have dealt with his money foolishly and speculated, but he operated on his bank account in a perfectly rational manner. Under the will of his sister Bai Aimai, who had died in October 1902, he was entitled to a legacy of Rs. 4,000, and to a fifth share in the residue of her estate. This estate was sworn in the probate proceedings to have been worth nearly four lakhs of rupees. The plaintiff was entitled to a decree for the amount due under the mortgages with costs, less the sum of Rs. 7,700 paid by the defendant already, on which interest at four per cent. was to be allowed.

The Chief Justice said that none of the medical works of authority cited before their Lordships went so far as was necessary for the defendant's case, affirming that mental incapacity was complete and continuous from the commencement of the disease. The decree must be affirmed, and the appeal dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Batchelor concurred.

APPELATE SIDE.

CLAIM ON A HUNDI.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

NARAYAN GANAPBHATTA VS. VENKATA-VAMANABHATTA.

For the Plaintiff-appellant.—Mr. Sumitra.

For the Defendant-respondent.—Mr. Nilakant Atmaram.

This was an appeal from the decision of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Karwar. In this case the plaintiff sued to recover from the defendant the amount of principal and interest on a hundi (bill of exchange) drawn up by a firm known as the "Golikop Company" in favour of the plaintiff. Plaintiff alleged that the hundi drawn by the Golikop Company in favour of the plaintiff was sent for acceptance to the father of the defendant with a request that the amount of the hundi should be credited to the plaintiff in the Khata. After retaining the hundi with him for more than a year, he sent it back to the plaintiff when the Golikop Company, the drawer of the hundi, had become insolvent. The defendant's father died in the interval and the defendant came into possession of the movable and immovable property of his father. Defendant, on the other hand, contended that the hundi remained with his father at the desire of the plaintiff that his father held no money of the Golikop Company and that he was not liable.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Kumta, who ordered plaintiff to pay the defendant the sum of Rs. 476-1-8. In appeal the First Class Subordinate Judge at Karwar reversed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decree an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence in the case, reversed the decree of the lower Appeate Court and remanded the case for disposal according to law.

CLAIM FOR WATAN LANDS.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

GOVIND BRAMHAGIRI DESPANDE VS. CHOKHYA AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff-appellant.—The Hon'ble Mr. Khare.

For the Defendant-respondents.—Mr. P. P. Khare.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Nasik. Plaintiff in this case alleged that the Maharki Watan of the village Dhotarkhede belonged to his family and that the lands were all Watan property. Plaintiff, who is a Brahmin, said he was the owner of the Mahar Watan lands which were in possession of the defendants. Defendants pleaded ownership and long possession. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Pimpalgaon, who dismissed it with costs. He held that the suit was time barred, that plaintiff was not owner and that he could not recover possession. In appeal the District Judge of Nasik dismissed the suit and directed each party to bear his costs. He observed that it was easy to say that plaintiff's ancestors, being Brahmins, could not peform the useful but unsavoury duties of a village Mahar and had therefore to appoint deputies. This was done by a Kararnama. On a true interpretation of the Kararnama, the in tention of the parties and the result of the transactions appeared to have been a permanent and perpetual grant, and, as long as the services were rendered, plaintiff could not recover. Against this decision a second appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships, after taking the circumstances of the case into consideration, passed an order confirming the decree of the lower Appellate Court.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

One Girjashanker Ganesh, alias Lakhmidas, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a bicycle belonging to Cassum Haji Ali.

The case for the prosecution was that, about eight days ago, the accused went to the complainant's shop at Kalbadavie and hired the cycle. On the 9th instant the accused was trying to dispose of the cycle to another man for Rs. 45 at Ghat Kopar, when he was arrested on suspicion by a policeman. The accused was brought down to Bombay. The complainant identified the bicycle as his own. The accused pleaded not guilty.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

INFRINGING A PORT RULE.

Inspector Flanagan charged Sulleman Ismail, Commander of the s.s. "Godavari," with infringing Rule 13, para 39 of the Port Rules by "fouling" the towing wire of the s.s. "General Brackenbury" when the Military authorities were at their garrison artillery shell practice.

The accused admitted having crossed the wire, but said that he did so by mistake, as some of the crew of the towing vessel waved their hands. He said he misunderstood and went over the wire.

His Worship, in disposing of the case, said, that the evidence showed that the "General Brackenbury" showed the signals required by the rules framed under the Ports Act. The evidence also showed that the s.s. "Godaveri," of which the accused was the master, after coming up parallel to the "General Brackenbury," suddenly changed her course as if she were going to cross the stern of the "General Brackenbury." On seeing this, Captain Yates ordered the signal "do not pass the stern" to be sounded. Three blasts on the whistle were sounded and the whistle was sounded several times as the "Godavari" continued its course. Captain Yates and the crew of the "General Brackenbury" shouted out to the "Godavari" and waved their hands to turn to starboard, but the vessel continued on its way and passed between the "General Brackenbury" and the targets. How the accused misunderstood the signals it was difficult to understand, especially as firing was going on at the time. Apart from this, it was clearly laid down that no vessel should pass or attempt to pass between a vessel employed in towing a target and the target. It was proved by the evidence that the accused committed a breach of the Rule, in spite of being warned not to do so. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED SMOKE NUISANCE.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Dr. K. B. Shroff, Deputy Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, charged Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas with using or permitting to be used the furnace in their foundry at Nesbit Road in such a way as not to consume its own smoke. Mr. M. F. Connell, foreman in charge of the foundry, was also similarly charged.

Mr. Dunlop, Solicitor, appeared for the Municipality while Mr. Smith, Solicitor, defended the accused.

The Magistrate remarked that he had very great doubts that the smoke was bad, on all the three days mentioned in the complaint, owing to the careless use of the furnace. The defence had not given satisfactory explanation as to the smoke issuing from the chimney being sometimes more and sometimes less. Even if it was granted that the furnace did not consume its smoke on the 14th and 20th January, was it proved that the accused permitted it? They had persistently and continuously denied that it was possible to abate the smoke nuisance more than already had been done. None of the accused lived on the premises. They did not use Welsh coal when told to do so. But being business people they must look to the "business and in India it appealed to one's swadeshism that Indian coal should be used and not Welsh as the use of the latter was not profitable in ordinary business. So far as the partners were concerned there was nothing to show that the furnace smoked badly owing to their fault, and he ordered them to be acquitted.

As regarded Mr. Connell, the foreman of the foundry, his Worship remarked that he gave orders, as soon as he heard about the complaint, that not more than four shovelfuls of coal he put on at a time. In fact, he had done what a manager was reasonably expected to do, and had given repeated orders to the engineer and the stoker to abate the nuisance. The Court could not, under the circumstances, hold that Mr. Connell had permitted the excessive smoking of the chimney. In His Worship's opinion the manager was not responsible and must be acquitted.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. F. R. Joshi (Chairman), and P. C. Sethna.

Their Worships disposed of 56 cases yesterday, including one in which Rukhma Rama, a cart-driver, was charged with driving his vehicle without lights on Sunday last. The accused was convicted and fined annas eight.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. Frank Anderson (Chairman), and F. F. Gordon.

Their Worships disposed of 85 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles so as to cause obstruction in a public place.

DADAR.

Before Dr. D. A. De Monte (Chairman), and Mr. M. M. Fakira.

Their Worships disposed of 39 cases, many of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 5.

The dying embers of the earthquake scare of 2nd April continue to emit flickering sparks. People are not inclined to believe that the would-be tragedy is a spent-out dream or delusion. Some think there has been a mistake in the calculation of dates and that the calamity is inevitable and not for distant. What gratitude! If these individuals are not prepared to realise the illusion and thank their stars on their good luck, they will be simply tempting Providence. A Bombay daily fixed the origin of the scare to a local astrologer. This entity, however, tried to father what the Benares Shastri predicted in his forecast for 1909.

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It having been thought necessary to re-equip H. H. the Nizam's Buggby Khana and Stables, 40 carriages, 33 horses, and 10 mules—all handsome and in good condition as advertised—have been ordered to be auctioned. These re-equipments are pregnant with loss to the owner, but are a source of gain of course to trade and—the middlemen.

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The Widows' Home in Sebastian Road, Secunderabad, which has been erected as a Memorial to the late Father Bigi, will be opened next Monday, the 12th instant, by the Hon'ble the Resident, Sir Charles S. Bayley, K. C. S. I. Much is due to the generous efforts of Major St. L. Wake, the Cantonment Magistrate, in raising the funds for this Memorial building, and the memorial itself owes its birth to the initiation of the Very Reverend Father Civati, the Vicar-General and now Apostolic Delegate of the Hyderabad Diocese.

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Last evening a curious thing happened. A process-server of the Moglai Civil Court wanted to serve a summons on a defendant whose whereabouts he did not know; but the plaintiff's agent who was accompanied him, pointed to a house in Ramkote and said he knew that the defendant used to be seen here, which was enough for that omnipotent officer and so he came to the gate of the bungalow and with an importance and hauteur that beggared description, deliberately commenced tying the valuable document to the latch with a dirty piece of string which was in exquisite keeping with his own clothes. The master of the house, on hearing some altercation between his servants and some others, came out and on ascertaining the cause told the process-server to desist from what he was doing as the gentleman wanted was not residing there. That was not legal evidence to bring conviction and so Mr. Process Server finally tied the knot and was triumphantly clearing away, when the master of the house pulled the summons from the latch and threw it on to the street. The process-man saw where the sacred writ lay and how the dogs about the place were getting at it. But he did not care and went his way, satisfied that he had done his duty. I do not know whether this was a technical assault on the gentleman. But what about the suit itself? I suppose the Court will give the plaintiff an *ex-parte* decree.

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The Minister of Justice, Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahadur, was indebted to H. H. the Nizam's Government to the extent of two lakhs of rupees, and just recently the Government has bought his suburban palace and premises, situated near the Old French Gun Foundry, near the Futteh Maidan, for the sum of Rs. 5,00,000. This amount has been paid less that due by the Nawab as aforesaid. The object of the Government in purchasing the buildings is to locate the offices of the Military Secretary, Nazm-i-Jamiat, Talimat, Registration, and three others. Only a decade ago, Faluknuma Castle was purchased by the Nizam from the late Sir Vicar-ul-Oomra for Rs. 38,00,000 That was on the eve of the advent of Lord Lansdowne on a visit to our capital. "Oom Paul" at that time, writing in the "Hyderabad Chronicle" about the sale of that property, said that Sir Vicar did not get the whole of the purchase-money as he was indebted to His Highness to the extent of Rs. 13,00,000, but of that sum Rs. 5,00,000 were remitted and bracketted a present

BY THE WAY

PASSIVE RESISTERS AND THE DOCK.

A Nonconformist minister, said to have been summoned at Taunton as a Passive Resister, entered into a dispute with the justice's clerk as to whether he was bound to stand in the dock, or should stand at the solicitor's table; and on his refusal to take his place in the dock the case was proceeded with as "in absentia." The minister's protest, the "Law Journal" states, seems to be well justified. Proceedings to recover the rates of urban authorities are not criminal, but as for a civil debt. Proceedings to recover poor-rate are so far criminal that no appeal lies to the Court of Appeal. But the distinction between proceedings to recover any kind of rate and ordinary police cases is, our contemporary adds, so obvious that no bench of magistrates should attempt to treat rate-defaulters as misdemeanants.

RIFLEWOMAN.

Colonel Sir Duncan McKenzie, K.C.B., Commandant-General of the Natal Colonial Forces, in a recent speech, said not only should every man in South Africa be taught to shoot, but that it was also necessary to teach their women to shoot. In pursuance of this policy Sir Duncan McKenzie has communicated with several of the leading girls' school in Natal with a view to getting them to place miniature rifle shooting on their curriculum. The movement has been so far successful, and it is anticipated that it will be taken up not only by the Government schools but by other scholastic institutions in the Colony.

A CENSUS OF FRENCH STUDENTS.

The French Minister of Public Instruction has published statistics of the students at the French Universities. The grand total is 41,897—28,288 male and 3,609 female students. Among the men there are 3,089 foreigners, and among the women 1,643. Law is the favourite faculty, and next in order of popularity follow medicine, science, and literature. Of the fifteen Universities, Paris is by far the most frequented. It has 17,311 students; whereas Lyons has only 2,840, Toulouse only 2,788, and Bordeaux only 2,610. The smallest University is Besancon, where the students number only 267.

THE FIRST PLOVER'S EGG.

The first plover's egg of the season is coy in making its appearance this year, and so far has eluded the keen eyes of hundreds of searchers in many a shire. As a rule the coveted prize falls to a farm-worker or a poacher; and of all the counties Cambridgeshire seems to be the luckiest hunting-ground. The fortunate finder, if he knows what a treasure he has got, does not wait a second in the hope of finding another egg. He rushes post-haste to the local "higgler," and makes the best bargain he can. The "higgler," in turn, despatches the egg, carefully packed, by the first available train to one of the leading West End poultry dealers, telegraphing the "find" and the time of the train's arrival. A few hours later the first plover's egg has probably been sent to the King.

MISS MARIE CORELLI'S LITERARY TREASURE.

Reference is made, in an article in the "Country Home" on Miss Corelli's house at Stratford-on-Avon to the Peter Havlin MS. in Miss Corelli's possession which contains a reference to "Venus and Adonis." No allusion to Shakespeare appears in Heylin's published works, but the authenticity of the MS. is assured, as it bears Heylin's signature, and is dated 1618. Many collectors have made tempting offers for this valuable literary "find," but Miss Corelli has no intention of parting with it or of publishing its contents at present. "You see," she said laughingly, "the learned dry-as-dusts who rank as Shakespearian scholars in this country have made up their minds that I know nothing about anything! So it is pleasant to feel that I may perhaps have some facts to add to Shakespearian scholarship and some 'Shakespearian discoveries' of my own some day."

A DOMINANT SEXTON.

The Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, in a paper in the April "Cornhill" on "The Mind of the Rustic," has some amusing things to tell concerning one John Holt, squire's bailiff, who held also the offices of overseer, haywarden, and parish clerk and sexton. After a very young clergyman came to the Parish John did just and only just, what he liked. A leading Dissenter had died, and his wife had named a day, the vicar for the funeral. One fine day in July the funeral procession duly arrived, and the vicar advanced in full canonicals to meet the corpse at the churchyard gate. To his amazement the widow advanced towards him in a perfect fury, shaking her first in his face and shouting, "Do you call this religion? Where's his gravie? This shameful to a poor lone widow. Where's his grave (grave), I tell you?" The vicar then, for the first time, perceived that John the clerk was missing and that no grave had been prepared. Upon inquiry he was told that John was haymaking in the park. A messenger was despatched to bring him, and shortly John appeared limping along with a prong in his hand.

"COMPLETELY SUBDUED."

John advanced with perfect composure, and when the vicar began to say, "This is very disgraceful, John," he replied, "You bide a bit. I sees what it be. You let me talk to she. She knows me and I knows she." Then, addressing the widow, he proceeded, "Now, I tell he what it be; you listen to reason. Now we've had rain, rain, rain; and now we've got a fine day we must make our hay. Now, your corpsey, he won't hurt. Comes a wet day, 'taint no odds to you; you bring your umbrellas, but our hay'ld spile. Now you take he home and listen to reason. Your old man he'd a listen'd to reason. Hay's a thing as can't only be made when his fine. 'Taint no odds to corpseys whether 'tis wet or dry." So entirely was the woman convinced by the irresistible logic of John's argument that she was completely subdued, and if the vicar had not insisted upon some of the haymakers being called into dig the grave the funeral would have turned home again.

GOLF AT BIARRITZ.

The Biarritz golf-links, which King Edward finds so attractive, are among the most picturesque and health-giving in Europe. From the high ground, on a clear day, the eye ranges over a panorama of almost unrivalled beauty to the far-away snow-clad peaks of the Pyrenees; while, hundreds of feet below, the sea dashes against the cliffs and thunders into the chasm which used to be a famous feature of the links. The Pau golfer declares that it always blows a gale at Biarritz; and though this is an amiable exaggeration, the air on the links is of a breeziness and tonic quality which make existence a delight.

FEAR OF PREMATURE BURIAL.

The fear of premature burial, which prompted the late Lord Burton to direct by his will that his heart should be removed from his body, has caused many well-known men and women to order a surgical operation to be performed upon their bodies. Harriet Martineau left her doctor £10 to amputate her head, and Lady Burton directed that her heart should be pierced with a needle. The late Mr. Edmund Yates left instructions that his jugular vein should be severed, with a provision that a fee of twenty guineas should be paid for the purpose. Literary persons appear to have been particularly afraid of premature burial. Bishop Berkeley, Lord Lytton, Hans Andersen, and Wilkie Collins all took measures to protect themselves from it.

"You ask me to speak about vigour of body," says Mr. Roosevelt in "Collier's Weekly." "I believe in it for its own sake. I believe in it still more as an aid to vigour of mind, and, above all, to vigour of character. But I do not believe in it at all if it is made an end instead of a means, and especially if play is permitted to become the serious business of life."

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

In the old days there was a white magic as well as a black magic, and perhaps there is a black bibliomania as well as a white one. In any case it is decidedly of the white passion that a scarce brochure, "Bibliomania," for which we are indebted to an obliging Edinburgh correspondent, treats. The author was John Taylor Brown, cousin of the more famous Dr. John Brown, and the recipient of so many of the recently published "Letters." His thesis is that the antiquarian habit of book collecting is a useful as well as an interesting pursuit. Curiously enough, his essay proves it by its results as well as by its arguments. It was, no doubt, the alarm here raised on the subject of the state of Milton's text that led to Masson's investigation into it, and ultimately to the publication nine years ago of Canon Beeching's collection of the Poems in the spelling of the early editions. The thesis, however, is not the main interest of the pamphlet. It is only the author's pretext for setting forth an immense quantity of entertaining book-lore and for exciting the reader's furious envy over the books he describes. One of these is Southey's "Joan of Arc," with Coleridge's annotations in red pencil. Now the two poets were brothers-in-law, but that the sacred ties of kinship did not bind Coleridge to the defects of Southey's poetry will be seen from the following code of signs by means of which he proposes to set forth his opinions on the margins of the pages:—"N.B.—S.E. means Southey's English—i.e., no English at all. N. means nonsense. J. means discordant jingle of sound—one word rhyming or half-rhyming to another, proving either utter want of ear or else very long ones. L.M. Indicrous metaphor. I.M. incongruous metaphor. S. pseudo-poetic slang, generally, too, not English." As a sample of his use of those signs, against the first of these two lines—

Heedless of death that rode the iron storm.
Firebrands, and darts, and stones, and javelins,

he jots down S.E., N., L.M., and against the second the ejaculation "Verse!" There are comments, however, as well as signs, and they are so plentiful that presently he pulls himself up with the exclamation, "Mercy on us, if I go on thus I shall make the book what, I suppose, it never was before, "red all thro'." Now part of the poem was written by Coleridge himself—more than Southey admits in the preface, —and he handles himself no more tenderly than he does Southey. Thus on the verse:

Shrieked Ambition's ghastly throng,
And with them those, the Locust Fiends that crawled
And glittered in Corruption's slimy track,

he testily remarks, "If locusts, how could they shriek? I must have caught the contagion of unthinkingness." On the long passage, later reprinted in "The Destiny of Nations," beginning "Maid beloved of Heaven," Coleridge quaintly says, "These are very fine lines, tho' I say it that should not—but hang me if I know or ever did know the meaning of them, tho' my own composition."

"JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN."

Those who are following the reception given to "Joseph and his Brethren" by the press will be tempted by the indefiniteness of many of the notices to ask—Is it to miss fire after all? If so, it will be for the third time. The edition of 1824 fell stillborn, and even Swinburne's preface did not carry that of 1876 into a second edition. Mr. Watts-Dunton's introduction will ensure a wide circulation to the issue in the "World's Classics," but the possibility of only a momentary recognition of Wells's poem seems to have been contemplated by the editor himself. "It is popular error," he says "to suppose that in a good book there is some fate-impelling power which will save it from perishing, even though it may miss its mark at first" and he adds "Good books may perish, and do." It is doubtful whether "Joseph and his Brethren" can now perish. It will probably always strongly appeal to the few, and be reprinted at long intervals.

The irresistible habit of associating the author with the book may on occasion disturb the critical balance. Thus, to a friend who, he thought, did not sufficiently value the poetry of Thomas Hood, Canon Ainger wrote, "When you have read his sad and struggling history you will think differently of him." To which it is an obvious retort that if you have to read a writer's biography before you can tell whether his work is poetry or not, the poetry can be no great "catch." On the other hand, if work has taken its place as literature on its own merits, it cannot cease to be so although the character of the writer should turn out to have been inamiable. That was Carlyle's case. On the publication of the Froude volumes his reputation collapsed like a castle of cards. There are hundreds who disparage his work still because they have an idea he was a curmudgeon and did not hit it off with his wife. It may be argued that Carlyle's final place in literature will be much higher than, in the general estimate, it is at present. Mr. Pringle-Pattison, in his introduction to a recent selection from the "Essays," speaks of Carlyle's "splendid rhetoric," of his "lightning flashes of humour and satire, and the intense vitality of every thing he wrote," and characterises him as one of the pre-eminent glories of our literature, a writer whom no generation can afford to neglect"—all which is excellent but a trifle vague. Equally excellent and much more definite is Mr. Saintsbury's judgment, that he is "the greatest English man of letters of the (nineteenth) century in prose," and that even although the century includes Ruskin and De Quincey.

NO CHARM IN THE NEW.

Once when he was a young man Allingham sat at dinner next to Helen Shelley. This was that sister of the poet who, stimulated by his encouragement soared to the composing of the two lines—There was an old woman, as I have heard say.

Who worked metamorphosis every day.

But when Allingham began to talk to her of Tennyson and his poetry she let it plainly appear that neither he nor any modern poet was of the least interest in her eyes. "After Shelley, Byron, and Scott, you know," she said, "one cannot care about other poets." To this favour do most people come at last. Sooner or later there comes a time when they cease to be able to appreciate new poetry. Many, indeed, are able to carry with them far into old age their sensitiveness to fresh poetic impression but with most it is otherwise. They continue to enjoy the poetry which they have always enjoyed, but they make no new friends among the younger poets, and although England may be once more a nest of singing birds round about them, and there may be music in every bush, they remain deaf to the charm of the new note. "Longe absit dies", one may well pray. Nevertheless an even worse thing may happen. The poets who have appealed to us may cease to do so. That is the last of evils, for loss of interest in poetry means diminution of interest in the things that poetry is about and these include all that is elevated and ideal in life.

NEW HISTORICAL WORKS.

The supply of, if not the demand for, historical handbooks seems to be perennial. At first sight there might appear to be no need of a fresh set of "Handbooks of English Church History" so soon after the appearance of those edited by Messrs. Stephens and Hunt. But perhaps the more modest plan and price of the new series, which was originally suggested to its editor, Dr. Burd, by Bishop Creighton as far back as 1897, will appeal to many. The complete story of the English Church down to the end of the 18th century is to be comprised in six small octavo volumes as compared with seven larger ones in the work which at present holds the field. With Mr. Maude's contribution, which covers the period down to 800 A. D., the series certainly opens as well as could be wished. It is a very scholarly and well-written survey of its subject, based upon a thorough acquaintance with the material. Canon Crutwell's treatment of the late Saxon and early Norman periods, though clear, spirited, and usually well-informed, does not reach the same high level. It is not free, moreover, from minor inaccuracies some of which appear to be due to imperfect proof-reading. A very annoying one makes nonsense of the investiture concordat between Anselm and Henry I. by reading: "Anselm agreed that no prelate should be refused communion (instead of consecration) on account of homage done to the King for his appointment."

THE report of the Carnegie Foundation shows that Mr. Carnegie's pensions for ex-professors were enjoyed by 148 persons, who received £41,000 at the end of the first year, and by 201 at the end of the second year, who received half as much again. The average allowance slightly exceeds £300. Mr. Carnegie has now given another £1,000,000 for the same purpose, which will include professors in tax-supported institutions.

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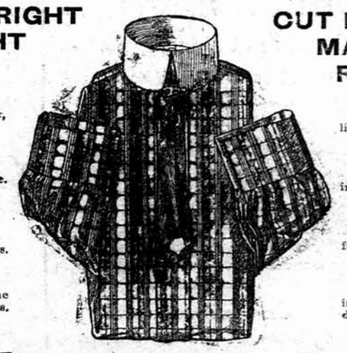

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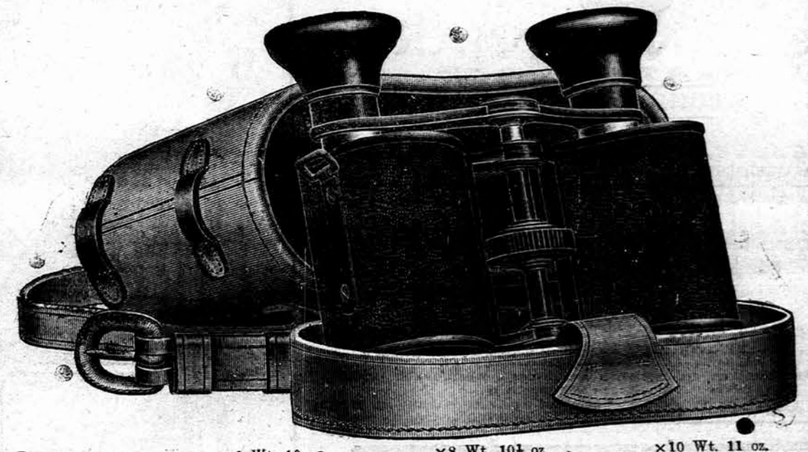

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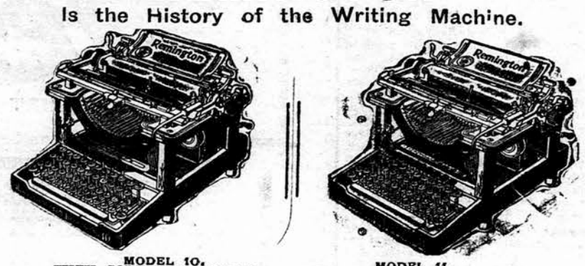

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